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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXI, No. 11 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1939 $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

U.G.G. Seeks Board and 80-cent Price

Strong Declaration by Board of Farmers' Company

The board of directors of United Grain Growers, Limited, met in Winnipeg on February 23rd, in special session, to consider the announcement in government policy relating to wheat, made by the minister of agriculture on February 16th, and at the close of the meeting approved the following statement :

"The board of directors of United Grain Growers, Ltd., desires to make the strongest possible protest against any steps which will remove in the crop year 1939-40 the protection of a guaranteed minimum price for wheat, which has been accorded the wheat growing industry under the Wheat Board Act of 1935.

"To remove that protection at a time when disastrously low world market prices prevail, is to threaten a crisis in the welfare of farmers of Western Canada. It is also to endanger the whole welfare of the prairie provinces, with possible serious consequences to the economic fabric of the dominion, and to lead to a lack of business confidence in the West.

"The board endorses the stand which has been taken by the Western committee on markets and agricultural readjustment, set up following the conference on markets for western farm products held in Winnipeg in December, 1938. It pledges itself to continued support of the efforts of that committee, widely representative and including representation of this Company, and of six other farmers' organizations of Western Canada."

DELIA LADIES' AID

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid was held in the church on March 2nd, with Mrs. Grant, president, in the chair.

After the routine business was completed, a discussion took place about the pie social. It was decided to drop this and a suggestion was made that we arrange for a concert by the Rosedale orchestra at a later date.

The annual anniversary dinner was arranged for, and will be held on Monday, March 20.

At the next regular Ladies' Aid meeting our sunshine friends are to be revealed, and a special dish supper has been arranged.

Mrs. Howarth, as program convenor, had several little girls entertain, which was greatly enjoyed.

Meeting closed, and a social half-hour enjoyed with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Leckie serving a delicious lunch.

"A Pig in a Poke"

IN early days the word poke, meaning a bag, pouch or sack, was commonly used. We're told that a favorite trick at fairs was to tie a cat in a bag and sell it to a greenhorn for a sucking pig. If he opened the sack at the fair he "let the cat out of the bag." If he didn't discover the deception till he got home, he was laughed at for buying "a pig in a poke."

There's no such thing as "a pig in a poke" at EATON'S. Before each Catalogue is printed the experts in the EATON Research Bureau read every statement to be made regarding all the merchandise presented. Hence, if we say an article's All-Wool—it is All-Wool. There's nothing vague—nothing uncertain—nothing that can be taken two ways. Always, you KNOW what you're getting.

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GARLAND ATTACKS WEST CONDITIONS

Outlines C.C.F. Policies to Deal With Tariffs, Freight Rates

Despite the unfavourable weather and badly drifted roads, a goodly number of people gathered in the Olympia Theatre on Monday of last week to hear E. J. Garland, national organizer for the C.C.F. party, discuss present conditions and outline policies which he hoped would solve these problems.

The speaker dwelt at great length on matters of unemployment, debt, the railways and marketing, and made many comparisons between conditions in Canada and those in New Zealand. In that country, as a result of much the same policies as are advocated by the C.C.F., great progress has been made.

Mr. Garland quoted many authorities to prove his contention that the farmers of Western Canada have been discriminated against by high tariffs, high freight rates, and excessive interest charges, and claimed that the present political parties refuse to do anything to improve these conditions.

The Bren gun contract was also touched on, and the speaker showed how unfortunate it was to see huge profits guaranteed on armament contracts.

Dealing with unemployment, the speaker made a comparison between the salary of $200 per day and $20 per day expenses paid Col. Ralston as Commission counsel, and the $5 per month paid our young men by the government.

A question period followed the address, after which the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

Delia Annual Bonspiel

The annual bonspiel of the Delia Curling Club took place in typical Alberta winter weather. Starting on Tuesday, February 28th, and lasting three days, the meeting was characterized by right good feeling and sportsmanship.

Nineteen combinations were on hand; eleven outside and eight home rinks competing, and some very close games were witnessed ; at one stage proceedings lasted throughout the night. The success of the 'spiel was largely assisted by the ladies, who provided and served a refreshment counter throughout its duration, a service which was very much appreciated by the club.

Prizewinning rinks are as follows:

GRAND CHALLENGE

1st—D. H. Campbell, Delia.
2nd—I. J. Olsen, Delia.
3rd—R. Stanley, Hanna.
4th—Doherty, Morrin

CITIZENS' COMPETITION

1st—W. Anderson, Craigmyle.
2nd—R. Stanley, Hanna.
3rd—Ed. Nelson, Craigmyle.
4th—McCoy, Hanna.

CONSOLATION

1st—John Battle, Delia
2nd—William Sinclair, Delia.
3rd—James Wilson, Delia.
4th—W. B. Dunlop, Delia.

Victor News

(Received too late for last issue)

Pearl Holm is home after a severe illness in the Hanna hospital, and her many friends hope that she is feeling quite a bit better.

Jake Ruhl and Francis Bakermann put on a "quizz" contest and dance at Victor School. Miss Helen Reid, teacher at Orlando, won the first prize. The Kelvindale school teacher obtained the first prize for the men.

Betty Lou, small daughter of Mr and Mrs. Farwell, is recovering from a recent illness.

Two gals that we know, who rode to the last dance at Victor, spent most of their time falling off their horse, both coming and going. Dear me, Girls!

Ma and Cap. Sloane spent last Tuesday with their daughter and son-in-law, May and Bill Limpert.

We hear that Martin Minnis consoled himself, during his wife's brief absence last week, playing some good stiff games of "500" at the Ridley home, and we hope that Mrs. Ridley has recovered from her recent illness.

Alberta Government Orders for Printing

A return filed recently by Hon. Lucien Maynard, in answer to questions asked by J. W. Hugill, K.C., with regard to government printing orders, shows that for the first ten months of the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1938, Albertan Publishers, Limited, of Calgary, headed the list with $20,538, while the Bulletin Printers, Ltd., of Edmonton, was second with $18,741. In addition to operating job printing plants, both firms also publish daily newspapers.

Bradburn Printers, of Edmonton, received $9,857 worth of business from the provincial government during the same period, while the Western Printing and Lithographic Company, of Calgary, received orders totalling $5,400.

Other Calgary printing firms participating in government contracts were as follows: S. Burnand, $74 48; Central Press, $18 77 ; John Dichmont Printing Company, $79 09 ; Examiner Press, $6 37 ; Ford Printing Company, $40 31 ; Hickey and Dyke Printing Company, $62 28 ; John D. McAra Printing Company, $102 80 ; Proverbs the Printer, $59.78 : Rote Print, $38 22 ; West Printing Company, $83 61.

The University of Alberta printing plant received $ 8,966 55 worth of business during the period.

Warble Fly Control

A community effort for the control of warble flies is emphasized in a circular to be published immediately by the Department of Agriculture.

Because warble flies do not migrate for any considerable distance, concerted effort on the part of everyone within a given area will effect almost complete eradication of this pest.

The damage done by warble flies in Canada is estimated at between seven and fourteen million dollars annually. The insect not only spoils hides, but on account of its terrifying effect on cattle, it seriously reduces the yield of milk from dairy cows and retards the gains of beef cattle.

The grubs of the warble flies can be attacked by man only during the period of their development when they are embedded in the backs of the cattle. At this time the application of derris root powder, or a compound of it either as a powder or a wash, has been found most effective. The cost of treatment is remarkably low, and farmers are amply repaid for undertaking control measures in this way.

It is recommended that the first treatment should be made when the lumps caused by the grubs become conspicuous on the backs of the animals, and that second and third treatments should follow at twenty-eight day intervals.

Further information on the control of warble flies may be secured from your nearest district agriculturist, or you may write direct to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

Wheat Trading Not Gambling

Much publicity is being given a decision of the Canadian Supreme Court to the effect that marginal trading in wheat is not gambling within the meaning of the Criminal Code of Canada. The court declared marginal trading in wheat has a legitimate place in grain marketing, and that those who enter into contracts of this kind are legally bound to fulfil them.

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W39-205

Listing to Stop Soil Dritting in Winter

Experimental Farm Weekly Letter

In November a letter was written entitled, "Checking Soil Drifting in Winter." At that time it was stated that a number of fields in the district were in danger of drifting, and a few had already started to blow. During December and January, the ground was bare most of the time, and the heavy winds that were experienced caused serious drifting in many parts of the Chinook Belt of southern Alberta.

The seriousness of this condition caused the Experimental Station staff to try a number of control measures. Several experiments were tested for ridging the frozen ground, and it was found that a satisfactory lister that would operate in frozen soil could be made from a one way disc. This lister was made merely by removing all but every fourth disc on the shaft. A lister of this type has been used on a number of fields and it appears that the ridges thrown up by the discs should prevent any more drifting from occurring until the ground thaws out in the spring.

The disc cut through the inch or more of soil that has thawed on the surface, and another inch or two into the frozen soil. This permitted throwing up ridges of lumpy soil that should check drifting for some time.

It seems well worth while for anyone who has soil that is drifting and has a one way on the place, to make a lister of the one-way by removing all but every fourth disc and try to list the fields that are moving. It takes but a half hour to make the one-way into a lister, and only a few minutes to try it on a field and find out if it will do an effective job. With a problem at hand so serious as winter drifting, it is surely worth while to try something that is so simple.

The possibility of listing soils in winter is another illustration that soil drifting can be controlled by making a determined effort. The time has long since passed when even winter drifting can be considered as just an act of Providence for which no remedy can be found.

Through Montreal and Quebec

Large quantities of dairy produce are exported to Europe each year through the ports of Montreal and Quebec. During the past shipping season a total of 49,120 cases of eggs were exported, an increase of 5,444 compared with the previous year and the largest since 1933. Cheese exports to Europe during the past shipping season, totalled 845.457 boxes as against 904,260 for the previous season, while butter exports totalled 58,154 pkgs., compared with 63,769.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Contagiousness of Infantile Paralysis

A correspondent asks what is the period of contagion in infantile paralysis or how soon it would be safe for a youngster of six to be permitted to come in contact with other children after an attack of polio. He also asks if schools should be closed in the face of an epidemic.

Although winter is not the season for infantile paralysis the question is timely, for it is always well to be forearmed.

The period of contagion of epidemic infantile paralysis, otherwise known as anterior poliomyelitis, or "polio," is not definitely known. The Journal of the American Medical Association says that there is considerable evidence that this disease is not contagious after paralysis has appeared. This view seems to be confirmed by the fact that it is rare among the personnel of hospital staffs (nurses and attendants), and by its rarity as secondary cases in families. But there was a severe epidemic in a Los Angeles hospital in 1934 ; and secondary cases do occur in families, so that one cannot always be sure that similar outbreaks will not recur.

The contagion is generally believed to be spread by means of the nose and throat secretions, but the virus of the disease has been found in the intestinal tract of convalescents from polio.

Health Departments usually insist on an isolation period for patients of three weeks following the onset of the disease. This is a safe rule to follow. The effectiveness of closing schools and preventing the congregation of children in order to control an epidemic of poliomyelitis is doubtful.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Issued January 26th, 1939).

Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, December, 1938

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the number of registrations of births, deaths and marriages during the month of December, 1938, in 66 cities and towns of Canada having populations of 10,000 and over.

Births registered in these cities and towns during December numbered 7,221, deaths 4,636 and marriages 3,158, as compared with 6,783 births, 4,633 deaths, and 3,147 marriages in December of last year, showing an increase of 6½ per cent in births and practically no change in either deaths or marriages.

During the whole year 1938 births registered in the same cities and towns totalled 84,566, deaths 51,686 and marriages 41,238, as against 81,143 births, 53,567 deaths and 40,339 marriages in 1937. This comparison shows increases of 4 per cent in births and 2 per cent in marriages, and a decrease of 3½ per cent in deaths.

Sponsored by the Delia A.I.A.

An Agricultural Short Course

WILL BE HELD IN THE

OLYMPIA THEATRE, DELIA

Thursday, March 23rd

Commencing at 10:30 a.m.; the session will extend until 6 p.m., and the program will cover all lines of agricultural endeavor.

Agricultural Department Speakers, Moving Pictures, Open Discussion. Free Coffee. Everyone Invited

☞ Junior Grain and Livestock Club members are specially asked to attend the morning session.

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EXCUSE ME - BUT BIG BEN TOPS 'EM ALL FOR FLAVOUR!

Science And Agriculture

Perhaps never in the history of Western Canada has what is currently designated the agricultural problem received so much attention as it is doing at the present time, but the problem of enabling the farmer to reap a margin of profit on his operations, or even sufficient to cover the cost of production and marketing has not yet been solved.

To a greater or less degree the problem is one that is vexing the whole world, for the agricultural industry is in the doldrums in almost every country on the globe, but due to the character of the industry in Western Canada where the farmer must sell his major product in a highly competitive market and buy the implements of production and necessities of life in a protected industrial sphere the problem is more acute here than anywhere and this differential has been accentuated in recent years by the vagaries of climatic conditions.

It is not, therefore, surprising to find that the question is uppermost in the minds of all men in the west; that it is receiving foremost attention whenever and wherever men congregate in convention; that the question is being ventilated with greater frequency than any other in the legislative assemblies of the country; that discussion on it and many phases of it occupies much space in the newspapers, farm magazines and other publications and that it is the subject of inquiry by innumerable organizations and commissions.

With all this discussion going on, on a subject which everyone recognizes as the most vital one in Western Canadian history, it seems a reasonable assumption that if there is a solution, and there must be one if this country is to prosper and have an assured future, it will be found.

As has been suggested before, innumerable proposals have been made as a solution to this great problem. They include among others; international agreements between the great wheat producing countries, national action in the form of subsidization of the agricultural industry by the country as a whole, a method which is now being given a trial with as yet undetermined results; the discovery of new markets; the expansion of existing markets; the stimulation of the home market in the direction of increased consumption; greater diversification of agricultural practice; the conversion of agricultural production to industrial use.

* * * *

In Several Directions

Whole volumes might be written on all these proposals, all of which have some merits and some defects, but space and time forbid. All of these and other plans for the rehabilitation of western agriculture are being heard by the group headed by Premier Bracken of Manitoba which is now making a comprehensive survey of the whole question in the hope of finding the answer to the riddle.

As has also been suggested before, however, it is probable that the ultimate solution of this engrossing problem does not lie wholly in any one of these orbits, but most likely in a combination of many or all of them, and there are some indications that readjustment is actually taking place, painful and lengthy though the process may be.

It has undoubtedly occurred to many who have given serious thought and study to this problem that at least a partial and a happy solution might be found in some course which would result in a closer relationship between agriculture and the manufacturing industries, for to the extent which these two branches of industrial life can be made dependent upon one another, to that extent will both be benefitted and the solution of the problems of both be closer to solution.

* * * *

A Closer Tie-Up

That already something is being done along these lines as the result of research work and the practical application of laboratory findings, was indicated in a recent contribution in the House of Commons by W. G. Weir, Liberal member for MacDonald, who described some of the things science is doing to bring industry and agriculture together in the United States, when he pointed out that Henry Ford is using in his factories annually 60,000,000 pounds of cotton, 400,000 bushels of corn, 2,300,000 gallons of molasses, 3,200,000 pounds of wool 1,300,000 square feet of lumber, 350,000 pounds of mohair and an unlimited supply of soya beans.

Mr. MacDonald stated that three products have been developed from oats and are being sold in the United States—a fine oat flour with peculiar preserving qualities, a pleasing perfume which is competing annually for a share of the $200,000,000 spent yearly in the U.S. for cosmetics, and furfural, which when mixed with a bituminous binder and dirt, is being used to make satisfactory market roads at a cost of $2,500 a mile.

"Alcohol," said Mr. MacDonald, "is now successfully made from corn, sorghum, barley, rye, wheat, and potatoes. Gasoline carrying ten per cent. of this type of alcohol is now being sold in 2,000 U.S. filling stations at prices competitive with gasoline," and quoted an authority for the statement that "within ten years the U.S. will be using 20 per cent. of such grain alcohol blended with gasoline for motor cars, and that within 20 years this industry will be producing 50 million gallons of 'agricrude' at a selling price of between 15 and 30 cents per gallon with handsome profits."

Mr. MacDonald made his citation in support of a plea for the expenditure of further energy and money for research work, a plea which should not go unheeded in the light of results that have been achieved on the other side of the international boundary and the necessity of applying science to the peculiar problems of Western Canadian agriculture.

Must Have Been Scotch

While flames destroyed a garage and an automobile within it at Tillsonburg, Ont., a nonchalant neighbor appeared with a long-handled shovel, approached the building, scooped up a shovelful of coals, and returned to his home to light the kitchen stove.

Russia will speed the work of mechanizing coal mines.

If there were no guns there would be mighty few holdups.

TAKE THE LEAD OUT OF YOUR LEGS

Get Oxygen in Your Blood and You'll Get the Pep that Sends You Bounding Up the Stairs

People who smother to death die because oxygen has been completely cut off from them. Just as surely you are slowly smothering if your blood lacks red corpuscles. Red corpuscles are your oxygen-carriers. They carry the oxygen you breathe in to every part of your system. Without enough oxygen-carrying corpuscles, your kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels slow down. Your skin gets pale, flabby, often pimply. Your nerves may become jittery — you tire quickly — feel depressed.

What you need is Dr. Williams Pink Pills. These world-famous pills help make more and better red corpuscles and thus increase the oxygen-carrying power of your blood. Get Dr. Williams Pink Pills today at your druggist. See for yourself how quickly this time-proven blood-builder will help give you back your pep. Copr. 1938, G.T. Fulford Co., Ltd.

Butter Consumption

Consumption of butter in Empire countries is higher per head of population than in foreign countries, states the Imperial Economic Committee. It amounted in 1937 to 40.7 pounds in New Zealand; 34.2 pounds in Australia; 32.7 pounds in Canada, and 24.8 pounds in the United Kingdom, compared with 19.6 pounds in Germany; 17.9 pounds in Denmark and Belgium, and 16.7 pounds in the United States.

An Annual Event

Father John Caulfield has now been 25 years the parish priest at Pinner. At his annual church fete the well-known Pinner "Derby" is run, the mounts being donkeys and the riders the best-known jockeys in the country. Friend of everyone he is looked upon in particular as the "padre" of jockeys and actors. And he is always remembered by an invitation to the Buckingham Palace Garden Party.

Although beavers cannot climb, they sometimes cut trees as high as eight feet from the ground, by standing on top of snowdrifts.

It is possible for an aeroplane to make a safe landing with only half a propeller.

2295

A Story In Stone

To Preserve The Badlands Of Western South Dakota

One of the most fascinating areas on this continent, barring not even the mammoth Grand Canyon in Colorado, is the area kown as the White River Badlands of western South Dakota. It is an area well known to Canadian tourists, many thousands of whom have marvelled at the story of those stone formations. Therefore Canadians, along with many Americans, will rejoice to know that President Roosevelt has just signed an executive order creating the Badlands National Monument, which brings 150,103 acres of that area within the orbit of the United States Park System. From frontier territory to recreational territory—that is the progression.

But the Dakota Badlands have had a much longer history than that. They belong to the oldest mountain formations in the world. They were laid down soon after the subsiding of the vast Cretaceous seas, when Time was very young indeed, and before the Alps and even the Himalayas had reared their hulks. Eons of erosion etched them. Saber-toothed tigers, giraffes, rhinos, oreodons, three-toed horses, camels—all these and more once roamed its lush valleys and lurked in its winding canyons. But the winds and waters altered the pinnacles and domes and gorges, and those prehistoric animals made way for the buffalo and antelope and mountain lion, and those later beasts in turn made way for the lowly jack rabbit and slinking coyote and pert prairie dog. Time marched on. But the stones recorded all those stages of the Badlands, and students have visited them for nearly a hundred years (the first expedition was in 1846) to read the story.

This new move, to preserve the Badlands as a national monument, is therefore sure to win wide approval. Accessibility, certainty of care and authoritative exploitation, should add many more pages to Earth's history. And another recreational centre will be welcomed by tourism.—Winnipeg Free Press.

England's Highest Honor

Bronte Sisters May Be Commemorated In Westminster Abbey

The Buffalo Courier-Express says tribute will be paid not only to three Yorkshire novelists, but to fiction writers in the English language and to women in general by the proposed commemoration of the Bronte sisters in Westminster Abbey, England's highest honor.

Emily, Charlotte and Anne Bronte belong not only to England but to every person anywhere in the world who can read a book in English. Jane Eyre is one of the great novels, read and beloved by millions in generation after generation; Wuthering Heights, which long was overshadowed by Jane Eyre, has grown in favor during the last few decades, librarians say, and may one day assume stature equal to the more famous book in the affection of booklovers. Both books have been made familiar to the public of stage and screen, and the Bronte sisters themselves have been fascinating subjects for biographers, novelists and playwrights.

Many novelists, renowned in their day and perhaps a few years after, are forgotten. Few who read to-day bother to wade through Trollope or Reade r Hardy r Meredith, but the Brontes are as alive as ever. It is surprising that Westminster Abbey waited for them so long.

Deficiency More Marked

Large Number Of Children To-day Are Not Good Spellers

There are a lot of justifiable complaints against the results of our modern education, and not the least among them is that youngsters to-day are not good at spelling—as a rule. Of course, there have always been those who could not master spelling, but the deficiency seems more marked to-day than ever. Youngsters to-day are undoubtedly more advanced in many things than they were at the same age a generation ago, so perhaps spelling must suffer as a result of this greater general knowledge.

Market Place Of Nations

The market place of nations, the British Industries Fair, opened in London, Februry 20. An army of interpreters to help foreign buyers has been recruited and they must be British subjects with a thorough knowledge of technical English, French, German, and at least two other European languages, preferably Danish, Dutch, Norwegian or Swedish.

Rabbits thump on the ground with their feet in order to communicate with their fellows.

A city ordinance of Buenos Aires, Argentina, required motorists to keep their automobiles free of mud.

Bristol county, R.I., is the smallest county in the United States, having an area of only 24 square miles.

Considerable damage may result if an automobile starter pedal is pressed while the motor is running.

PATENTS

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Some Figures On Speed

Only Aeronautic Engineer Can Realize What Record Performance Means

In 1913 fifty miles an hour was considered a respectable speed for an airplane. To-day we fly from city to city at 200 miles an hour. In 1931 Stainforth of the Royal Air Force won the Schneider Trophy with a record of 407.5 miles an hour. Lieutenant Francesco Agello topped that in 1934 with 440.6 miles an hour, which still remains the finest achievement in straightaway flight. A few weeks ago Test Pilot H. Lloyd Child was reported to have made over 575 miles an hour in a dive. And now comes Lieutenant Troy Keith with a vertiginous drop of three and a half miles at a speed which caused him to lose consciousness and which may have reached 670 miles an hour. Out of the exceptional record-breaking machines of yesterday the fast commercial and military planes of to-day have evolved.

Is there a limit to speed below the stratosphere? Tests made at Langley Field, Virginia, a few years ago show that before the speed of sound is reached (about 750 miles an hour) the air is compressed in front of the wings. The engine must therefore push or pull along not only the plane but a mass of air. A beautifully streamlined body becomes no more effective than an aerial scow. This barrier of compressed air is not insuperable, but it would cost much in engine power to overcome it. Lieutenant Keith must therefore have reached nearly the highest practically attainable speed if he dropped at 670 miles an hour, or about 11 miles a minute.

Only the aeronautic engineer realizes what these performances mean. At 420 miles an hour in straightaway flight, engines of about 3,500 horsepower are required—all to carry a single man through the air. Gasoline is burned faster than it can be poured out of a two-gallon container. The whole craft, wings included, is one huge radiator—such is the amount of heat that must be dissipated. Assuming the frontal area of a pilot to be four square feet, his head-on resistance would be about a ton if he were completely exposed. He dare not thrust out a hand lest it be broken at the wrist. And yet he slips through the air with no sense of pressure, the brain of a mighty, complex mechanical bird. Man has indeed discovered what Solomon called "the way of an eagle in the air"—and outdone him. —New York Times.

Knew Nautical Terms

If Shakespeare Never Went To Sea He Was Very Observant

In an interesting article in a recent number of the P.L.A. Monthly, N. W. G. Walker discusses the question of Shakespeare's technical knowldege of nautical terms as shown in his various plays.

"Londoners in the sixteenth century knew far more of the sea than they do to-day. The Pool by the Bridge was clustered thick with masts, and coasting vessels worked up the Fleet river at the foot of Ludgate Hill. The ships lay almost opposite the theatre district of Bankside.

"It would, no doubt, have been easy for Shakespeare to get a nautical friend to check, say, 'The Tempest' for him, but he would have had to write the play first, and as his plays in general are sprinkled so thickly with sea-language, he would almost certainly have made slips if his knowledge had all been secondhand.

"Did Shakespeare himself ever go to sea? We cannot say that he did not. What we can surely say is that, if he depended solely on his observation by Thamesside, he made wonderful use of his opportunities."

According To Survey

Women Are Less Likely To Contract Pneumonia Than Men

Men are more apt to contract pneumonia than women.

This conclusion was reported by the United States Public Health Service on the basis of a survey of pneumonia frequency in 1937. The survey disclosed, the health services said, that the rate among males was six per 1,000 persons and among females 4.9.

No conclusion was reached as to why men are more susceptible.

The report also said it was found that pneumonia strikes with greatest frequency in the lower income groups.

"The pneumonia case rate among relief families was over twice the rate of that among families in the upper income groups," the report said. "There was also an excess in the rates among families who were not on relief, but whose incomes were less than $125 a month.

No Doubt About It

The "highbrow" girl student was trying to freeze out the young man who wanted to marry her.

Said she: "Circumstances compel me to decline a marital arrangement with a man of no pecuniary resources."

"Er," stammered he. "I don't get you."

"That's what I'm telling you!" was the icy reply.

The glove of a child, found in the painted box of royal robes in King Tutankhamen's tomb, is said to be the oldest glove on record.

NO FUSS

RELIEVING COLD DISCOMFORT THIS WAY!

Just Follow Simple Directions Below — and Use Fast-Acting "Aspirin" Tablets

1. To ease pain and discomfort and reduce fever take 2 "Aspirin" Tablets—drink a glass of water. Repeat in 2 hours.

2. If throat is raw from cold, crush and dissolve 3 "Aspirin" Tablets in ⅓ glass of water.

It's the Way Thousands Know to Ease Pain and Discomfort of Colds and Sore Throat Accompanying Colds—Easy to Do

The simple way pictured above often brings amazingly fast relief from discomfort and sore throat accompanying colds.

Try it. Then—*see your doctor*. He probably will tell you to continue with "Aspirin" because it acts so fast to relieve discomforts of a cold. And to reduce fever.

This simple way, backed by scientific authority, has largely supplanted the use of strong medicines in easing cold symptoms. Perhaps the easiest, most effective way yet discovered.

Demand and Get "ASPIRIN" TRADE-MARK REG.

Obeys Radio Commands

Dog Trained By Australian Police Reacts Perfectly To Set

The police in Sydney are training Alsatians to obey radio commands. Zoe, the only dog fully tested, has reacted perfectly to a set carried on a back saddle. It weighs eight pounds and includes batteries, a loudspeaker and an aerial. Zoe has carried out the following radio orders: Fire a revolver, climb an eight-foot trestle and return backwards, turn on a tap and fill a water can, and remove and replace collar. When the set was first strapped to her body, Zoe registered amazement at the voice emanating from it, but quickly accepted the instructions.

The duckhawk prefers to take its prey on the wing. It will land on a limb beside an intended victim, knock the bird off, and capture it in mid-air.

Temperatures can be roughly told by timing a cricket chirp. The warmer the weather, the faster he sings.

Meteorites were worshipped by various tribes of southwestern American Indians.

Canada's Pioneer Builders

Worked Hard And Did Not Ask Help From Anyone

Canada needs pioneers and adventurers to-day, as much as it ever did, Sir Edward Beatty told a Quebec audience recently.

As president and chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir Edward has his finger on Canada's pulse, all the time, and he knows what it takes to make a nation's veins swell with animated life-blood.

Canada and the United States were both settled and opened up by generations that realized that without some risk nothing is gained. They risked generously and won handsomely. Without the spirit of adventure there could have been no such development as has taken place in the New World in the last 400 years.

What apparently disturbs Sir Edward, and what quite clearly disturbs many thinking persons in the United States, is the possibility that the spirit of pioneering and adventure is being crowded out in the mad rush for "security."

The men and women who laid the solid foundations upon which the greatness of the United States and Canada rests did not look to government to take care of them in their old age or at any other time.

All they asked of government was to leave them alone.

They assumed responsibility for their own acts, worked hard, took the risks inseparable from pioneer life, and left behind them reputations for self-reliance to conjure with.

Canada needs more such people to-day, Sir Edward Beatty says, and it needs no one to tell the United States that it, too, could do with a lot of them, as stiffening for a national backbone that is becoming weak from pap-feeding. — Detroit Free Press.

Greater Emoluments

Claim That Big Profits Go To Few Men In U.S.

The richest profits of United States business go to the few men who boss it—not to the thousands who own it or to the millions who keep it running—the 20th Century Fund reported to President Roosevelt's committee investigating monopoly.

With salaries "as much as $1,000 a day", this comparative handful of executives "on the whole, in good times and bad, fare better than the wage earners or investors", the Fund said in summarizing its findings in a four-year study of big and little business.

The report was requested by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyoming), chairman of the monopoly committee. It was based on data obtained from Treasury Department records and the books of business itself. Some of the figures covered all of business; others were scientific "samplings" from hundreds of representative corporations of all kinds and sizes throughout the country.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING TEA IS PACKED UNDER 3 DISTINCTIVE LABELS

Lipton's RED LABEL 33c ½ lb.	A select blend of *small leaf* Ceylon and India Teas grown in the world's finest tea gardens and blended in Canada.
Lipton's ORANGE LABEL 35c ½ lb.	This selected blend of small leaf Orange Pekoe Teas gives you all the richness and flavour for which it is universally famous.
Lipton's YELLOW LABEL 40c ½ lb.	Lipton's Finest . . . rightly named "the international blend" because its superior flavour, quality and richness have made it famous the world over.

2013

LIPTON'S Full - Flavoured TEA "FIT FOR A KING"

Conservation Work

To Stock Marshes With Beaver And Muskrat

Beaver will be called upon in the next few years to do a job too big for man and science, Col. T. C. Newcomen, administrator for Ducks Unlimited, game bird conservation, society, declared in an address at Edmonton.

The job, he said, will be restoration of water-levels in lakes and marshes in northern Alberta and Saskatchewan. Three large areas in northeastern Alberta already have been set aside for such work through an arrangement with the Alberta government, he said.

Beaver and possibly muskrats will be stocked at the bottle necks leading from the marshes and lakes to the larger rivers. Col. Newcomen expected supervised trapping in areas would be permitted after five years. Indians and half-breeds now inhabiting the areas will be employed as paid game guardians, he said.

Preferred Short Sermon

Queen Victoria Had Pulpit Equipped With Time Glass

According to the Manchester Guardian royalty in general has never cared for the long sermon. Queen Victoria is a case in point. She issued no orders, but she presented the Savoy Chapel with a pulpit glass whose sands were timed to run out in 18 minutes. Many a preacher must have eyed that glass with considerable nervousness in the course of his sermon.

Almost all snowflakes are six-sided. The only exceptions are a few with three or twelve points. No two snowflakes are alike.

WE JUST LOVE THESE

Christie's PREMIUM SODA CRACKERS

COOKING SCHOOL
... AND ALWAYS WRAP THE LEFT-OVERS IN PARA-SANI
Cooking School
Appleford's Para-Sani Heavy WAXED PAPER
MADE IN CANADA

You'll save its modest cost before *half* the roll is used. Ask your grocer for Para-Sani *Heavy* Waxed Paper. Made by Appleford Paper Products Ltd.

PARA-SANI *Heavy* WAXED PAPER

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.

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WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON

Building Up New Nation

Chinese Setting Up New Factories In Interior Cities

China is building a new nation in the comparatively undeveloped interior beyond immediate reach of Japanese forces, utilizing credits extended her by Great Britain and the United States.

Well-informed persons, who disclosed for the first time what China was doing with the credits, said that nation's only chance of defeating the Japanese was to wear them out by creating a virtually new China in what was once the hinterland.

Natives carried machinery with them when they evacuated manufacturing centres, and are setting up new factories in cities virtually unknown to the Occident. Now they are buying machinery in Great Britain and the United States with which to equip the factories. Some of the machinery probably will be used in making arms and ammunition.

Between 1,000 and 2,000 freshly-ordered trucks will be used to connect China with the sea over the new 2,000-mile road opened between the provisional capital of Chungking and Rangoon, Burma. American Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson reported recently that the road was completed in eight months solely by native labor directed by Chinese engineers. Johnson made the trip from Chungking to Rangoom in 17 days by automobile.

The Export-Import Bank, in advancing the United States credit, stipulated it was to be used for industrial and agricultural products, since China does not need food, authorities say its officials are purchasing agricultural machinery to be used in developing arable lands whose return has been small because of primitive cultivation methods.

Training For Jobs

Responsibility Comes With Experience And Not Necessarily Education

Mr. Mutch, one of the members for Winnipeg, told the House of a young man in that city who said he had "spent years" in preparing himself "for a responsible position," presumably was complaining because such a post still eluded him. Mr. Mutch said, and very properly, that the young man should have been preparing himself for a job, that responsibility comes with experience and not necessarily with education.

There is point to the observation. Academic instruction, the self-training one gets from books, does not by any means completely equip a young man for posts of responsibility, for the management of a business or the direction of a staff. That aptitude comes from practical experience.

The objective of every young man must be a job, and he should not be too much concerned about its nature. One job, he will find, is a good jumping-off place for other and better jobs. If he is intelligent and ambitious he will learn more in a month on somebody's payroll, no matter how modest the sum opposite his own name, than in a year of theory and study. He will learn not only his own job but about getting along with men, and he will begin to fit himself for posts of responsibility and trust.—Ottawa Journal.

Timber Wolves A Menace

Large Numbers Are Reported In East Kootenay District

In great numbers, timber wolves, coming down from the north, are roaming the Kootenay plains, 200 miles northwest of Calgary, this winter.

Indian hunters and trappers report the wolves, a menace to all wild life, increased rapidly this winter.

"Government got to show us big bounty before we go looking for timber wolves," Indian trappers told a fur trader at Rocky Mountain House, 80 miles east of Kootenay plains. "They're bad medicine: plenty Indians won't come back when they go hunting them."

In the sparsely settled Plains district few wolves have been shot or trapped, and as the Indians put it:

"They have raised lots of little wolves and now the young ones are moving closer to town."

Indians fear the big, grey marauders of the north country and the traders say white trappers have shown little inclination to track down the wolves.

Tour Too Expensive

"Coronation Scot" Will Not Be Coming To Canada This Year

The "Coronation Scot," ultra-modern London-Glasgow streamlined train, will not visit Canada on its coming American tour, British railways officials said at New York.

The British luxury flier, which holds the world's steam traction record for a distance haul at over 60 miles an hour, arrived at Baltimore Feb. 13 from where it will begin a 3,121-mile tour of 38 United States cities before going on exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

Decision to omit Canada from the itinerary was based on the "high operating expense" of the tour, the officials said.

It is estimated that waters of the Rocky Mountain region were stocked with trout about 4,000,000 years ago, before the impossible mountain barriers of to-day existed.

Exclusively For Men

Art Of Cooking In France Jealously Guarded From Women

The idea that cooking is a man's art and should be jealously guarded from the meddling hands of women is never more evident in France than at the season of "big eating" which surrounds the fetes of the year-end holidays.

Now woman—no Martha, Susan or Elizabeth—gets her name up in culinary lights in Paris, while the "home economics" experts who can turn out four appetizing dishes in an hour as they do in Canada are little known. It is a saying in France "a good cook is almost more important to the army than a good general" and a man cook is always implied.

Henri Georges, Albert and Gaston figure in restaurant advertisements with the drawing power of great theatre stars while those who have tasted their specialties speak of them with a sort of awed reverence. Cooking is a great and secret art to be pored over and concentrated upon, the dishes are not merely made—they are created.

Parisian gourmands and gastronomic experts let out their belts in traditional fashion. The "prince of gourmands" who lives modestly in a little house near St. Augustin church and heads a serious institution called "The Academie of Gastronoms" insists this organization is of more importance to the welfare of his country than the diplomatic force.

To keep watch over French cooking and see that it does not deteriorate in quality and fantasie as has happened in other countries in this age of rush, is a sacred task and one of national importance," he said. "We have only given out 25 diplomas in the many years our Academie has been founded, for our tests are so difficult that only true artists are capable of succeeding."

"But," he finished apprehensively, "Let us stop talking, for the lunch hour approaches and nothing is as bad for one's appetite or so spoils a well-cooked meal as too much talk."

Lightning Without Thunder

Will Occur When Electrical Current Is Released Slowly

In 1885 a heavy bolt of lightning hit the Washington Monument. But nobody in the neighborhood heard any clap of thunder. The occurrence was recorded by the National Bureau of Standards as a bolt of thunderless lightning.

Of this unfamiliar phenomenon electrical engineers took little note until three years ago when Karl Boyer McEachron, General Electric Co.'s ace lightning researcher, started a study of bolts which strike Manhattan's 1,250-foot Empire State Building, a giant lightning rod. During his study Mr. McEachron observed that several strokes which Last week he had an explanation: hit the skyscraper made no noise.

"Thunder is the result of a pressure wave caused by the sudden expansion air created by a quick lightning discharge. All flashes do not release energy with the same speed. In some cases the electrical current is built up and released slowly; that is, in one or two tenths of a second as compared to millionths of a second in other discharges. This so-called slow lightning produces no thunder."

Summer "heat lightning" appears to be noiseless, but it is simply the reflection along the horizon of lightning so far away that its thunder is usually not heard.—Time.

Only Eight Living

Princess Louise Oldest Of Former Rideau Hall Ladies

Canada has had 15 governors-general since she became a Dominion, says the Vancouver Province, and 15 distinguished ladies have presided at Government House. Princess Louise was the fourth of these. Ten of the former governors-general are gone and only four survive. But of the Rideau Hall ladies eight are still living." Princess Louise much the oldest of them.

Banquet For Hunting Dogs

One hundred dogs sat down at tables and broke biscuits and gnawed bones when the American Hunting Dog Owners' Association put on the banquet in Detroit. The dogs were ranged around four large tables 12 inches high in an east side garage, and were served a three-course meal of dog biscuit, prepared dog food and bones.

In 1911, Colonel "Buffalo" Jones visited Africa and captured a rhinoceros, a giraffe, a lion, a zebra, a cheetah, a wart hog, and many other animals, using only common lasso ropes and cow ponies.

High speed motion pictures have shown that stretched rubber bands return to their normal at a speed of more than 200 miles an hour.

To tour his vast sheep ranches in Tierra del Fuego and on the mainland of South America, a Scotchman has purchased an airplane.

The Gulf Stream has clearly defined "banks", dividing it from the colder ocean water, through which it flows.

If they have more than 25 guests for dinner, an old law requires Los Angeles residents to obtain a picnic permit. 2295

EARTHQUAKE WRECKAGE

This latest original photograph from Chile earthquake area shows the wreckage of buildings in the plaza in Concepcion, where more than 3,000 persons died. The death toll is estimated at approximately 30,000.

Valued As A Relic

American Souvenir Hunters Would Buy Old Electric Lift

One of the oldest electric lifts in London has excited the envy of American souvenir hunters, who value it both as a relic and for its historical associations, states the London Sunday Express.

For more than a generation it has functioned—when it was in a good mood—at the Foreign Office. Among its most distinguished loads were the statesmen who signed the Locarno Pact, whom it carried to the very door of the now famous Locarno Room.

Nobody in the Foreign Office today can remember when it was installed. Its present attendant "inherited" it from his father, who spent a good part of his lifetime in coaxing it up and down.

Once, when an additional floor was built on to the Foreign Office, the ancient lift went on strike for a week.

American dealers have approached the authorities with an offer. They want it for exhibition purposes.

Fastest Warship

Streamlined Torpedo Boat Glides Along At Fifty Miles Per Hour

The world's fastest warship—a 70-foot torpedo boat without mast or funnels, and so streamlined as to present practical no "target silhouette" — sped across Southampton water at 50 m.p.h. in trials.

The warship, designed and developed experimentally at a cost of $380,000, has a cruising range of 1,000 nautical miles at a speed of 22 knots—more than double the performance of the two flotillas of motor torpedo-boats he has already supplied to the navy.

The new craft is driven by three 1,000-h.p. Rolls-Royce engines, and carries two 21-inch torpedo tubes or four 18-inch tubes—as well as three guns, smoke screen apparatus, and depth charges.

An enterprising insurance company in Rome has a new bonus plan, giving a gas-mask free to everyone taking out a policy.

The leopard frog is the species used chiefly for dissection in universities, colleges and high schools.

Savings Well Guarded

Nothing Is Sounder Than Banking System In Canada

"It would be difficult to find any country in which guardianship of the people's savings has been more faithfully discharged than in Canada. Not for 58 years has any banknote passing as currency been dishonored." This excellent bit of advertising copy was buried deep in a seven-column report of the annual meeting of the Dominion Bank. The speaker, President C. H. Carlisle, also observed: "Those who assail our banking system, and, as well, our industries, are usually those who are seeking public office and who are well aware that there is no easier way to gain support than by exciting prejudice against those who appear to be successful. This is a well-known device in every democratic country and has brought about the failure of democracy in more lands than one.'—Marketing, Toronto.

St. Helena Natives

May Be Provided With Employment In Britain

Girls from St. Helena—the lonely British island in the southern Atlantic famous for the exile of Napoleon who have a mixture of British, Dutch-Portuguese, East Indian and African blood in their veins, may shortly be working as domestic servants in English homes.

As part of the British government's scheme to alleviate the economic and social distress in the island, officials of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Labor are preparing a scheme for employment in England.

As a port of call the island, whose flax industry has fallen into decay, lost its importance with the opening of the Suez Canal.

A Weird Creature

A small, rare mammal related to the monkey and found only in Madras and Ceylon, the slender loris is a weird creature because of its large, brilliant eyes. Astonishingly deliberate in movements, it approaches its prey with almost imperceptible advances.

When you begin to think of yourself as a weather prophet, you are getting along in years.

Champion Bell-Ringer

Honor Has Been Given To Woman In England

Miss Sylvia Bowyer, 22, who set up a record by ringing 62 peals last year, is named the new world's champion bell-ringer. She is master of the St. Mary-le-Tower Society at Ipswich, England, acknowledged as the finest 12-bell society of ringers in the country.

"Bell ringing is the most fascinating hobby one could have," she said. "I have been ringing for nearly four years and I still feel I have a lot to learn. It is a wonderful exercise and keeps me slim."

Weighing barely 112 pounds and standing five feet, two inches, Miss Bowyer has pealed bells weighing 1,650 pounds. Altogether she has rung 113 peals and a peal may take anything from three to four hours.

George Symond, secretary of the society, said: "Sylvia is a wonderful ringer. She has the touch and also the 'headpiece', which is very important. She can work out the various combinations in a flash."

May Build Pipe Line

Would Carry Alberta Oil To The Head Of The Great Lakes

A 1,200-mile pipe line to carry Alberta oil from Turner valley to the head of the Great Lakes was visualized at Ottawa by R. A. Brown, Calgary oil executive, as a probability of the near future.

Mr. Brown, head of several oil companies, said work might be started this year on such a pipe line, if oil reserves and potential production could be stepped up to maintain a constant supply for at least a 10-year period. With such assurance, finances would be forthcoming although the line would cost between $15,000,000 and $25,000,000.

Needs A Passport

A farmer in Czecho-Slovakia woke up the other morning to find that the new border with Hungary stretched right across his farm. Though the farmhouse is still in Czecho-Slovakia, his fields are now in Hungary, so that he must show his passport every time he goes to work in his own fields.

According to estimates, cocktails can be mixed in 4,000 different ways.

CONTRASTING SCENES FROM THE SPANISH BATTLEFRONT

These two pictures give graphic descriptions of the war in Spain. At the top General Yague reviews Moorish troops which took part in the capture of Barcelona, while at the bottom women and children refugees flee to France to escape the attacking insurgents. The latter picture was taken at Le Perthus, France, as the refugees were about to board trains to take them into the French interior

Should Create Fashions

Canadians Are Exceptionally Well Dressed States English Designer

Canada suffers an inferiority complex as far as leadership in fashions is concerned, according to Charles Hayden, until recently designer for Reville, English dressmakers for Queen Mary and Princess Helene Victoria. Mr. Hayden was visiting Toronto.

"Canadian women are immeasurably clothes conscious," he said. "I don't know that I have ever been in any city of comparable size in which women were so clothes-conscious. You are bang up to the moment, but why, oh why, do you follow London, Paris, New York?"

Canada has a marvellous opportunity of developing a distinctive fashion centre of its own, he said.

"You are situated next door to a new country and in your blood you have British conservatism and so you should be able to produce something entirely acceptable," he said. "A combination of two ideas—the conservatism of Britain and the smart novelty and dress of America. Why don't you start at least with designing and manufacturing your own accessories? You are so well dressed it's a great pity you yourselves do not create."

Mr. Hayden is visiting Canada because of the interest Canada has held in England since the announcement of Their Majesties' visit here. Matters of topical interest sooner or later find themselves interpreted in fashion, he said, and he is studying Canada to interpret it in designs when he returns to London.

He had been much interested, he said, in how well Canadian women appreciated the use of accessories.

Criticism of Queen Mary's famous hats brought fire from the young designer, who pointed out that when she first ascended the throne Queen Mary saw fit to wear a hat which permitted her face to be seen by her subjects, and for that same reason has always adhered to hats without brims.

Opinion Of One Farmer

Does Not Think Much Of Raising Children In Town

The following is from an anonymous writer:

"I was born and raised on a farm, lived there until I was 22 years old. The farm, I believe, is the only place to raise children.

"I have two boys, and since I have lived in town, they are always on the street or with other boys that get them into mischief. And always wanting to go to a picture show, which they did not think about in the country.

"As far as flies are concerned, they are no worse in the country than in the city. If the same precautions are taken.

"The work sometimes is hard and long. But when you get tired you can sit in the shade or lie down and there is no boss to fire you. But you cannot sit there all day and expect your work to get done. After your hard day's work in the air—sun or cold—and you go in the house, you are as hungry as a bear. After eating and reading, about 9 or 10 o'clock you are ready for bed. And do you sleep! Often I awoke in the morning and had not as much as moved the covers, that is, I mean I never stirred all night. For one thing, that is the best doctor you can get, eat and sleep. It adds up to good health.

"Now there are different kinds of farmers. One who stays in bed until 9 o'clock and the one who is up at 5, does his chores, eats breakfast and is in the field at 6:30. But it also takes some brain matter. He must plan his work. When it is rainy, there is always something to do inside. He must not take everything out unless he puts something back in the ground."

Synthetic Coal

Scientists Make Soft Coal From Farm Products

In an emergency farmers may grow soft coal in their fields.

The fact that fairly good soft coal is now being made from sugars, the carbohydrates of farm crops, was reported to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers by E. Berl, of the Carnegia Institute of Technology.

The sugar coal is too expensive to be practical but was made to settle an old controversy about the origin of coal and oil.

In the Carnegia laboratories, the artificial coal is made in two ways. Sugar heated in water at high temperature produces a sandy form of coal.

When weak alkali is added to the water, Berl said, "excellent coking coals" are the result. Adding pressure to the hot sugar water increases the amount of carbon in the man-made coal.

These farm product coals, Berl said, can be treated by hydrogen to make the same products which "hydrogenated" coal is obtained in Germany and Great Britain. These products include gasoline and oil for motor cars.

The old idea, said Berl, that coal came from the woody, or lignin, part of plants is as dead as the idea that petroleum is from dead fish. He said the Carnegia experiments show that coal, oil and bitumen all come from carbohydrates in plants.

Might Be Possible

Italian Naturalist Believes Britain Is Lost Island Of Atlantis

Great Britain, according to Prof. Vittorio Calestani, the Italian naturalist, is none other than the fabled Atlantis, the lost island of which Plato wrote on more than one occasion. If Professor Calestani is right, the search of men through many ages is at last ended, and their prehistoric legends confirmed.

Atlantis is said to have been a renowned kingdom 9,000 years before the birth of the Greek philosopher Solon, and the question of its existence was seriously debated even as late as the eighteenth century. Montaigne, Buffon, and Voltaire all gave the matter their sharpest attention.

The proofs which Professor Calestani advances are highly ingenious: Atlantis had a giant temple of Poseidon; that must be Stonehenge. The island was governed by philosophers—an obvious reference to the Druids, of course. It was flat, and surrounded by mountains—well, the Welsh mountains border the central plain of England. The fact that Atlantis is reputed to have sunk beneath the waves might be thought to introduce a difficulty, but Professor Calestani lightly brushes it aside. After all, he reflects, this part of the story was probably an exaggeration. An exaggeration, one may add, which is only greater than that which assumes Britain itself will soon sink out of sight. — Christian Science Monitor.

Cannot Be Improved On

True Pumpkin Pie Does Not Need Any Additions

We note with dismay a tendency in the household pages of the press to monkey with the pumpkin pie. A girl who gets up recipes for tasty provender suggests a coating of shredded coconut "to give the old dish a new accent." Another goes so far as to urge a topping of meringue—the ultimate humiliation for any pie. No one has advised mayonnaise, but it may be that this is saved for another year.

The true pumpkin pie is no more than a custard, with additions. A pumpkin by itself is nothing, and for whatever reputation it has it must thank the company with which it mingles. It is in a position much like that of the illustrious Red Grange, whose name occupies an analogous niche in football. With magnificent interference running ahead at Urbana, Grange was an irrresistible force. But out in a cold professional world, stripped of his old allies and strictly on his own, Red got practically nowhere. It is the same with the pumpkin.

In a pie the pumpkin finds its destiny, which is merely to lend substance to the whole. To attempt to improve on the standard pumpkin pie ranks well up among feats of lily-painting. It is perfect in the form prescribed in any cook book with a decent respect for tradition and true art. To go beyond that—to add another thing—simply makes it a mess. —Detroit News.

Thinks Beavers Stupid

And Man Tells This Story To Prove His Belief

After 35 years of watching beaver actions, I noticed this fall that they pulled a new one. They built a dam just below a road in Aberdeen township, 40 miles east of this city, states Dan McDonald in the Soo Star. This raised the water on the road. Then they started a house on a wooden culvert right in the centre of the road. The cars passing in the daytime ran over their work, but they kept on building in their slow way, not at all bothered by the cars scattering their work. I know of no other animal or bird that would persist in building their home after it had been knocked around every day for more than a month.

From Old Paper

New Process For Making Newsprint Said To Be Success

Dr. W. F. Hochsetter, inventor, is reported to have succeeded in "de-inking" old newspapers and using the paper to produce fresh newsprint. The Pittsburg Post-Gazette ran off an edition in which four pages were printed on the "de-inked" paper. Old newspapers, magazines, posters, and even carbon paper went into mixture that produced the new paper, bleached by a chemical process.

Claims are made the paper can be produced about one-third cheaper than present newsprint prices.

The brown house rat is believed to have invaded Europe from Asia in 1727, by swimming the Volga River. Since then, it has invaded the rest of the world, travelling on man's ships.

Our globe is encircled with more than 300,000 miles of submarine cables, 100,000,000 miles of telephone wires, and 5,000,000 miles of telegraph wires.

Sap from bottle trees quenches the thirst of Australian natives in time of drouth.

In a new car parking place in the heart of Cologne, Germany, children and dogs are cared for.

People become Christian from the inside out, not from the outside in.

For 24 Years Vicks Advertising has been passed upon by a Board of Physicians.

CLEARS STUFFY HEAD

Helps Prevent the Development of Colds, too

NOW, it's easy to relieve head cold discomfort. Just put a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril and *feel* the tingle as Va-tro-nol's stimulating medication reduces the swollen membranes, clears away the clogging mucus, helps to keep the sinuses from being blocked by the cold—lets you *breathe* again.

NEXT TIME, don't wait until your head is all stuffed up. At the first warning sneeze or sniffle, use Va-tro-nol at once—it helps to *prevent* many colds from developing.

Va-tro-nol is *specialized* medication—expressly designed for the nose and upper throat where most colds start. Used in time, it stimulates Nature's own defenses to fight off many a cold, or to throw off head colds in their early stages.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Eire has officially announced her recognition of the General Franco government of insurgent Spain.

Thirty community pastures have been established in Saskatchewan. These embrace 473,460 acres, enclosed by 922 miles of fencing.

The band of the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marines will not accompany the King and Queen to Canada, it has been announced.

Hon. W. L. Houck, Ontario Hydro commission chairman, predicted in an address that 90 per cent. of New York's World's Fair visitors will also visit Niagara Falls.

A suggestion a fully qualified farmer be appointed to the Canadian board of railway commissioners was contained in a resolution presented to the Ontario Agricultural Council.

The United States supreme court sustained anti-trust charges brought by the justice department against a group of leading motion picture distributors and Texas exhibitors.

The Earl of Egmont of Calgary will visit England in the near future and take his seat in the house of lords, said Miss Ella Moodie, Lady Egmont's sister.

Three Royal Air Force flyers were killed when their plane crashed into the side of a mountain and burst into flames near the Palestine-Trans-Jordan frontier during fog.

The Chinese government was reported to have reached an agreement with French and Russian authorities for establishment of Chinese-French and Chinese-Russian air lines connecting west China with those nations.

In Old Tibet

Queer Things Are Told About Forbidden City Of Lhasa

Spencer Chapman took a magic carpet to the Forum Club in London recently and transported a well-dressed audience, including the Chinese Ambassador and his wife, to the forbidden city of Lhasa in Tibet, reports the London Daily Sketch. With the aid of lantern slides he described among other strange things acres of delphiniums, ten-foot high poppies and native women who have their hair sewn on to canvas cloaks and ornamented with turquoise, amber and rows of natty trouser buttons. Tibetans, he said, drink 50 cups of tea a day. It is heavily flavored with salt soda and rancid butter. If you attend a banquet in Tibet and do not drink as much as your host thinks you should, a bevy of beautiful girls are allowed to stick pins in you. They play football there too. In the photograph of the native team the goalkeeper wore a magnificent beard.

No Disarmament

Says U.S. Government Must Arm For Protection Of Nation

Cordell Hull, secretary of state, said there was no basis for hoping for a world disarmament conference at this time and that the United States government should "carry out its responsibilities for the protection of the American nation."

Replying to a letter from Representative Ludlow (Democrat, Indiana), he said the United States had repeatedly declared its willingness to disarm. Recalling the world conference at Geneva in 1932 and the naval conference in London in 1935, he said:

"Unfortunately, nothing has happened since that time which gives any basis for hoping that the obstacles which stood in the way of reaching an agreement among all the principal naval powers have in any way changed for the better."

Made Plan From Map

An Englishman, one Henry O'Hagan, drew up complete plans for the great belt line known as the Chicago Junction Railway without ever having visited that city. He did all the planning by referring to a large-scale map of Chicago in his London home.

Mr. T. Keen, of De Cham Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, saw a metal object on the water's edge. It was his own wartime identity disc which he lost on the same spot on leave in 1917.

IF YOU FEEL SUNK

Read this and cheer up

Are you so blue that life is no longer worth living? Do you cry easily? Do you feel low, mean, depressed—just absolutely SUNK?

Then here's good news for you in case you need a good general system tonic—Just take famous Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Let its wholesome herbs and roots help Nature build up more physical resistance and tone up your system, so that it can more easily throw off the "blues" and give more energy to enjoy life.

MILLIONS of women have depended upon this Compound and have passed the word along to friends and neighbors, and to their children.

Why not take Pinkham's Compound and go "smiling thru"?

Made Many Improvements

Vatican City Became Modern Under Reign Of Pope Pius

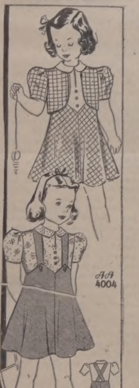
Visitors to Vatican City soon discovered why Pope Pius gained the sobriquet of the "modern pope". It is written in steel and marble throughout the tiny state. During his reign, Pius spent millions of lire in Vatican City improvements, mostly after settlement of the vexatious "Roman question," in 1929, which left him sovereign ruler of a definite, temporal state.

The Vatican railroad and station and the broadcasting outfit are perhaps the best-known improvements abroad, and Vatican citizens are equally proud of the new palace of government and the modern electric plant. But the real jewel in the eyes of the Vatican engineering staff is the 60,000,000-lire water system, which transformed a 1,000-year-old layout of cement conduits into 100 kilometres of specially-treated acid-resisting pipe. It gave the Vatican gardens a lawn-sprinkling system.

The Vatican railroad station, built of travertine stone, stands near the great iron gate which opens automatically when a train approaches. For its size, it is the most sumptuous station in the world, with a frontage of 180 feet and a central hall of 60 feet high. The railroad cost about $1,500,000.

CHIC FROCK ADORED BY KIDDIES

By Anne Adams



The bolero-frock and the suspender-frock are "best beloveds" in fashion—well do kiddies know it from what the grown-ups say! Pattern 4004 combines both styles, and is therefore sure to be almost idolized by "four to twelvers" . . . while mothers will appreciate its easy making and its usefulness. One bolero will do with two frocks—and serve as an extra garment after playing, or as a street jacket next Spring. Choose a serviceable wool serge or crepe—or stitch up a pretty plaid, to show off the very pretty bias cut of the skirt! Have plenty of tub-cotton blouses so there'll always be one ready to put on.

Pattern 4004 is available in children's sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 6, jumper, takes 1⅝ yards 35 inch fabric and blouse, ⅞ yard 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Novel Idea Was Success

The Chicago women's aid has thought up a novel way to help poor school children, who are affected with impaired sight. An appeal was sent out to the citizenry of Chicago to contribute all old spectacles—those put away and forgotten. When several thousand old frames have been gathered, they represent an important value for the gold in them. Last year this work enabled 360 children to be fitted with glasses.

Has Never Been Done

There never has been a round-the-world airplane flight in that such a flight would require girdling the globe at its greatest circumference, either along the equator or along a single degree of longitude.

During manufacture, tea loses three-quarters of its weight.

World Seaplane Record

The Mercury May Make Aother Trip To America

"Mercury," upper component of the first Short-Mayor composite aircraft, and holder of the world seaplane distance record, and two long-range Albatross landplanes may supplement the fleet of four 24-ton flying boats which are scheduled for this year's experimental airmail services between London, Montreal and New York.

Since the "Mercury" surpassed the previous distance record by 800 miles with a journey of 6,045 miles from Dundee to the estuary of the Orange River, South Africa, she has done useful commercial work carrying mails between England and Egypt. Earlier in 1938 she accomplished a fast return trip over the Atlantic, going direct from the Foynes seaplane base in Ireland to Montreal and returning from New York in shorter stages over the southern route of the Azores and Lisbon. On her flight to Canada she carried a considerable payload, thereby earning distinction as the first aeroplane to transport cargo across the North Atlantic; her return stages were flown at speeds varying from 170 to 200 m.p.h.

The composite aircraft invention proved, therefore, that it enables a substantial payload to be carried across the ocean without extravagant expenditure in power but with an ample margin of range to ensure security.

Subsequently the "Mercury" has been launched with loads far exceeding the load airbone when she parted from her bearer 'plane "Maia" at the start of the Atlantic crossing. In all likelihood she may cross the ocean next time with hundreds of pounds more in cargo than were transported on that first run.

Two de Haviland Albatross landplanes were built to air ministry order for long-distance airmail experiments. Their specification called for carriage of 1,000 pounds in payload over a distance of 2,500 miles non-stop against a constant headwind. Averaging not less than 40 m.p.h. In practice the Albatross mail-carriers can exceed this requirement, and attain it on 62 per cent. of full power of the four Gipsy-Twelve engines at a cruising speed of 210 m.p.h. Calm air range is 3,300 miles.

Aerodromes at Ennis, on the River Shannon, and in Newfoundland are now nearly ready for use; they will be the ocean terminals of the Albatross flights.

Initially the experimental service will run once weekly between England and New York; before the end of the northern summer this frequency will be doubled.

A Fine Review

Recent Issue Of Canada's Weekly More Than Usually Attractive

Canada's Weekly is a social and commercial paper published in Old London, edited by Sir Percy Hurd, M.P., which tells Canadians resident in the United Kingdom what Canadians are visiting there and where they may be found or written to; it gives a summary of Canadian news, and it contains an assortment of commercial information useful alike to British firms doing business with Canada and Canadian firms doing business with Great Britain.

The issue of January 20 which reached this country, is the annual financial and mining review, comprising over 100 pages, printed on most excellent paper and profusely illustrated with photographs and charts. It gives a survey of Canadian industries from coast to coast, province by province, and among the contributors are Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, Hon. I. A. Mackenzie, Minister of Defence, Hon. C. D. Howe, minister in charge of aviation, the presidents of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways and many others, including an informative article by Frank G. Lawson, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, addressed to British investors. The issue is one of the finest reviews ever assembled in completeness and attractivenes, and in the hands of British people should be a valuable medium for the promotion of business and investments between the two countries.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Altering Government House

Australia Is Getting Ready For Her New Governor-General

Although Federal, State and municipal authorities have not reached satisfactory arrangements for a home in Melbourne for the Duke of Kent and his family, plans are going forward for the residence in Canberra of the new Governor-General. Work has begun on alterations in the Government House in Canberra, including day and night nurseries, a special kitchenette for the preparation of children's meals and nine additional bedrooms.

Point Barrow, Alaska's northernmost town, has not recorded a temperature lower than 54 degrees below zero in 40 years, while Montana has recorded temperatures of 68 below.

Although cooler than the outside air, the interior of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh, Egypt, is excessively hot, due to lack of ventilation.

Asked to write the shortest essay on two of life's greatest problems the winner wrote "twins". 2295

Try ICE CREAM made by Jack Frost

LET Jack Frost and your own window-sill take care of your dessert-worries. Just mix a package of Jell-O Ice Cream Powder (cost about 12¢) with one quart of half milk, half cream. Put the bowl outside on your window-sill in freezing weather—stir a few times and Jack Frost'll do the rest! And the result—the smoothest, richest ice cream you ever tasted! Comes in 5 tempting flavours—chocolate, strawberry, vanilla, maple, lemon. For three pints of delicious, economical, easy-to-make ice cream ask your grocer for it today! J29

JELL-O ICE CREAM POWDER

Will Be Ready Soon

Naval Base At Singapore Has Taken 15 Years To Build

The great naval base of Singapore, key of British Empire defenses, will be completed and ready to operate at full capacity this year.

The dockyard, most modern in the world, will be in a condition to maintain a full battle fleet. Every protective gun will be in position and the big air base besides the naval fortress will be in ful commission, with a chain of outlying bases to guard the base.

Although no ceremony has been planned for the actual completion of the base, people of Singapore already are expressing the hope that the Duke and Duchess of Kent might pay a visit to Singapore on their way to Australia.

The base has taken fifteen years to build and has cost about $100,000,000. Naval works alone cost $57,000,000. The heaviest guns in existence, in well camouflaged emplacements, guard the base, and the anti-aircraft defenses are described as unparalleled.

Until now Britain could not have operated its heaviest units in Eastern waters because of the lack of a suitable base for maintenance.

SELECTED RECIPES

DOWN-SOUTH BISCUITS

4 cups sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
¾ cup lard
¾ cup buttermilk or sour milk

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, soda, and salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Add milk gradually until soft dough is formed. Turn on floured board and knead lightly two minutes. Roll ¼ inch thick; cut with small floured cutter. Bake in shallow pan in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 12 minutes. Makes 2½ dozen biscuits.

PUMPKIN PIE

Pastry for 9-inch pie
1½ cups coconut, premium shred
2 cups cooked mashed pumpkin
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon mace
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon allspice
3 tablespoons melted butter
3 eggs, slightly beaten
2 cups milk, scalded

Line a 9-inch pie plate with pastry, rolled to ⅛-inch thickness. Combine ingredients in order given and mix thoroughly. Pour into pie shell. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 20 minutes, then decrease heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) and bake 30 minutes longer.

During the windy spring season, Nature prunes her trees by breaking off the dead limbs to make room for new ones.

In spite of every effort to teach them good manners children have a habit of acting like their parents.

A Royal Guard

Three Royal Canadian Mounted Police Officers Have A Special Assignment

Three Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers who have known the hardships of Prairie trails and Arctic barrenlands, have a special assignment—arranging a Saskatchewan guard for King George and Queen Elizabeth during their Canadian tour.

They are: Assistant Commissioner C. D. La Nauze, officer commanding the Saskatchewan division of R.C.M.P.; Assistant Commissioner T. H. Irvine, commanding the Regina training depot and Inspector L. H. Nicholson, chief of the criminal investigation bureau in Sasktchewan.

The officers are members of the R.C.M.P. committee to arrange escort of Their Majesties across Canada.

Col. La Nauze who joined the force in 1908, is a son of Sergt. Thomas La Nauze, one of the "originals" of the Mounted Police. He attended the coronation of King George V. in London in 1911 and four years later gained international prominence when he captured the Eskimo slayers of two Roman Catholic priests in the Arctic.

Col. Irvine has been a member of the Scarlet coated riders for 30 years and has served in both Eastern and Western divisions and the Western Arctic district. Two years ago he was posted to Regina as commander of the training depot.

One of the youngest officers in the force, Inspector Nicholson joined in 1923 but resigned in 1928 to take up police work in the Maritimes where he was a member of the New Brunswick provincial police, and, later, as an inspector, aided in organizing the Nova Scotia provincial police. He was drafted in to the R.C.M.P. in 1932 when the Federal force took over the policing of Nova Scotia. He has been in Regina since 1937.

Suited For Work

Fishermen Who Handle Heavy Nets Make Good Mine-Sweepers

The Pacific coast of Canada has a new defence unit. While not exactly replacing the United States fleet, now on the Atlantic for war games, 40 stout little fishing boats from towns and villages of the British Columbia coast have been taking training as an auxiliary to the Royal Canadian navy at Victoria.

"The British fishermen did a pretty good job in the North Sea and English Channel during the war and we could do the same thing here," says Skipper Bill Hart from Prince Rupert. "We'll learn mine-sweeping. That would be duck soup for us after handling heavy fish nets. Ten or a dozen of us could cover a lot of the coast line."

The 200 men enlisted in the fishermen's reserve are being trained in signalling, navigation, gunnery, mine-sweeping and naval routine. Nearly every day they put out to sea from Esquimalt for naval manoeuvres led by H.M.C.S. Skidegate, a small cabin cruiser. In addition to actual operations, there are lectures in the naval barracks and "chalk talks" by navy men.

Punishment To Fit Crime

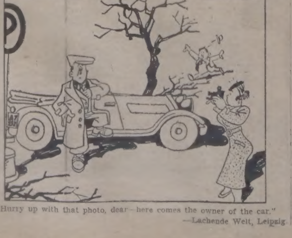
Orchard Raiders Had To Eat Outsize Apple Dumplings

Meat made the fortune of Lord Vestey, who attained four score years the other day. Starting in business in a very small way, he gradually built up a world-wide system. He has long been able to claim that he breeds all his own beef in South America, carries it in his own ships, and sells it in his own shops all over Britain. The "Meat King" has a rather severe aspect which disguises much benignity and love of a joke. A while since his gardener brought to him two boys caught raiding his orchard. He questioned them severely till they confessed, then said to the gardener, "Take them to cook, tell her to give each an outsize apple dumpling, and see they eat it to the last crumb."

Chinese merchants employ firefly catchers, who do nothing else during the summer months. Experts catch as many as 3,000 of the insects in a single night.

Australian hens date their own eggs nowadays, a device fastened to each bird stamping date and breed.

Leather workers of South Africa are boycotting Japanese goods.



"Hurry up with that photo, dear—here comes the owner of the car."
—Lachende Welt, Leipzig.

Makes Good Hideaway

No Better Place To Disappear Than A Big City

To get away from it all, the best method, by general consent, is to take refuge in a great city. There an indistinguishable atom, among millions of others, who care nothing about one more added to their number, the seeker for seclusion can be undisturbed. In fact, there have been cases where a man who had vanished from home, family and business, and had dropped from sight as completely as if he had stepped into an open manhole, had lived for years within a few blocks of his former abode. Any metropolis shelters hundreds of such embusques. Usually they remain unknown; often they must pay those who know their secret to remain hidden, as in the case of Musica, who called himself Coster and who, while he swindled others, was himself the prey of blackmailers.

An unusual instance of disappearance and discovery is that of a former Texas banker who has admitted that, under another name he has been serving a milk route for six years in Memphis. If he chose his occupation deliberately for purposes of concealment, he was shrewd. For the milkman usually plies his calling in early hours, when few are about and seldom sees his customers. But since the Federal government began to take an interest in banks which is the next thing to proprietary, financial fantastics by any one below the rank of a New Deal official have become dangerous. Consequently a circular sent out after the banker's disappearance, which bore his portrait was at last identified by some one who noted the likeness to the milkman. He was arrested and denied his guilt, but will return to Texas for trial. The unmoral is that if he had fled to a metropolis he might not have been caught.—New York Herald Tribune.

Success And Promotion

Young Man With Initiative And Ability Can Have Both

It is not sufficient that younger men be given a chance—it is of even greater importance that young men prove themselves worthy of appointments and promotion.

There are countless jobs ready and waiting to be tackled in Canada to-day whenever and wherever young men show the ability, the initiative and the resourcefulness to do them.

Even in the darkest days of a depression it is never literally true that there are only so many jobs to go around. Every young man who by his initiative and resources creates something not only makes employment for himself but often for others as well.

Promotion and success come from accomplishment.—Financial Post.

Develop Trade

U.S. May Arrange Extensive Barter Deals With Germany

German sources said negotiations were under way for extensive barter deals with Germany and organizations of farmers and packers in the United States midwest.

Under such deals, which official American sources said could be handled by non-governmental agencies without any special permit, the farmers and packers might exchange their agricultural goods for German-manufactured articles.

Dr. Wilhelm Tannenberg, first secretary of the German embassy at Washington, told representatives of midwest co-operatives it was said, Germany would be glad to enter into barter arrangements for lard and wheat, taking several hundred tons of lard and 150,000 tons of wheat.

New Appliances

Says Inventors Must Consider The Effect On Economic Life

In developing a new appliance, engineers must take cognizance of its effect on the economic life of the world, Dr. R. C. Wallace, principal of Queens' University, Kingston, Ont., told more than 200 engineers at the annual convention of the Engieering Institute of Canada at Ottawa.

He cited effect of development of the automobile upon the world. Homes became less permanent as travel increased and living standards changed almost overnight. Motorists insisted on better roads, and governments were forced by public opinion into programs of highway construction they could ill afford.

Would Be Invaluable

"Can you do double entry?" asked the employer of the prospective employee.

"I can do triple entry," was the reply.

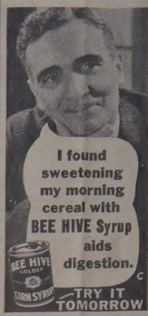
"Triple entry?"

"Yes—one entry for the working partner showing the true profits, another for the sleeping partner showing small profits, and a third for the income tax collector, showing a loss."

Many Signatures Needed

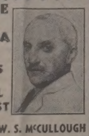
It took trustees of Eliza Snyder's estate five years to complete a deed transferring 16 acres of land to Emanuel's Evangelical Church Cemetery Association in York, Pa. Ninety-seven heirs and as many witnesses — scattered throughout the country—had to sign the document.

Besides being used in medicines in China, fireflies furnish a grease, which is used by Oriental woodworkers for hardening bamboo.



Health

LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH



THE HABITS OF WOMEN

I frequently saw Mary Seaton as she travelled to her job by the same street car. She was a striking-looking girl, tall, erect and well turned out. The darlingest little hat, shaped just like a pill-box and not much larger, topped her golden curls. It was winter and her blue eyes were matched by the blue of her frock which, to borrow a commonly-used phrase was "long enough to cover the subject and short enough to be interesting." She wore a grey coloured fur coat which was not becoming. Her stockings were of the sheerest silk. They would not suit me who am accustomed to the thickest woollies, but I should not quarrel with any item of her attire except the foot-gear. They weren't shoes! They were sandals!

As I sat behind this beautiful young creature I saw her cough into her handkerchief. The cough was repeated and I observed a streak of blood. I was disturbed.

Why are young girls so foolish? Why are their mothers so careless? Why tempt fate as Mary Seaton did?

I missed her after the incident referred to. Then I heard that she was in the "San". Now and then there were hopeful reports. She was progressing favourably. She would be home for Christmas.

In the rush of Christmas Eve, I bought a paper to read on the car. I glanced at, among other items, the B.M.D., I caught the historic name of Seaton. It was Mary's name. Dead at 21. How sad!

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Story Of Flood Confirmed

Literature Found Which Also Tells Story Of Creation

Archaeological research confirms the Old Testament story of the flood and shows that writing was known in Egypt and Babylonia as far back as 3000 B.C., according to Sir Frederic Kenyon, formerly director and principal librarian of the British Museum.

"Among the literature found in Mesopotamia, Assyria and Babylonia," he told a missionary exhibition at London, "are stories of the creation and still more of the flood.

"During the excavations that took place within the last ten years at the site of Ur of the Chaldees, the country Abraham came from, they dug past the levels which can be dated 3000 or 3500 B.C.

"They came at last to a thick stratum of earth, sand and clay, which had been laid down by water. Below they found signs of human life akin to that found immediately above. That fits in perfectly with the story of the flood."

Result of archaeological research, he declared, had been "to increase and enrich our knowledge of the Old Testament and to confirm our belief in the integrity of the New Testament.

Sir Frederick said half a century ago it was contended the books of the Pentateuch could not have been written by Moses, or at that time, because writing was not known until some centuries later.

But recent excavations had shown writing was known both in Egypt and Babylonia as far back as 3000 B.C.—1,000 years before the time of Abraham.

Citizens of 13 states of the Union are taxed to pay pensions to veterans of both sides of the Civil War.

Madman Reported To Have Shot Guard At Villa Of Mussolini

Rome.— Authorities described as the unresponsible act of a madman the shooting of a Fascist militiaman in the neighborhood of Premier Mussolini's Villa Torionia on the Via Momentana.

The shooting, which might have passed as a police incident in another section of the city, led to divergent rumors since it occurred in the vicinity of the premier's home.

Two communiques were issued on the incident.

"The ministry (of popular culture) declares the news about an alleged attempt against the head of the government to be false," said the first. "The rumors arose out of an incident caused by a madman who fired the shots in the Via Momentana."

The second communique said:—

"On Feb. 14, shortly after 2 p.m., in Via Momentana, a militiaman in plain clothing noticed an individual evidently out of his mind and behaving wildly, and approached him to calm him. The man suddenly fired at him with a revolver, wounding him in the abdomen.

"The attacker, immediately arrested, was identified as a mechanic, Bruno Simoni, 38, son of Luigi Simoni, of San Giorgio De Piano (near Bologna), already released twice from an insane hospital—the first time at Naples and the second time at Rome. The last time he was dismissed from an insane asylum was during the past year."

The most persistent version of the several rumors was that a man loitering outside Il Duce's estate was asked by a guard to identify himself, thereupon, the report said, the man drew a pistol from his trousers pocket, said "Take this to your master," and shot the guard in the groin.

Uniformed guards and detectives in plain clothes are constantly on duty a short distance from the park around the Villa Torlonia, which occupies an entire block surrounded by a high stone wall. Closely spaced lamps along the wall flood the surrounding streets with brilliant light at night.

Seven attempts have been made against Mussolini's life since he became head of the Italian government in 1922.

The first of these occurred Nov. 4, 1925, when General Zaniboni, a crack shot, set up a rifle with telescopic sights opposite the Palazo Chigi where Musso'ini was to speak. Secret police discovered the plot just before Mussolini appeared and the general was sentenced to 30 years in the Penal Islands.

Violet Albina Gibson, an Irishwoman, fired at Mussolini during a ceremony April 7, 1925, at the capitol and the bullet chipped Il Duce's nose. She was deported to England.

The same year, on Sept. 11, Gino Lucetti, an anarchist, threw a bomb at Mussolini's car. Eight persons were injured but Il Duce was unharmed. Lucetti was sentenced to 30 years in the Penal Islands.

On Oct. 31, 1926, Mussolini's gold-encrusted sash of the Royal Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus was severed by a bullet from the gun of 18-year-old Antea Zamboni in Bologna. Zamboni was killed on the spot.

Michele Schirru, 32, a naturalized American of Italian birth, whipped out a pistol and wounded three policemen and himself while being questioned on Feb. 3, 1931, on suspicious activities. He was executed May 28, 1931, for plotting against the life of the premier.

Later in 1931, on June 4, Angelo Sbardelloto was arrested in Piazza Venezia and charged with plotting to bomb or shoot Il Duce. He and an accomplice, Domeico Bovone, were executed 13 days later.

Giacomo Poggio was arrested in the Piazzo Venezia on March 23, 1933. Disposition of his case was not publicly recorded.

To Protect Indo-China

Suggestion Has Been Made To The French Government

Paris.—Strong forces of gunboats and seaplanes backed by coastal artillery batteries and fortified bases were recommended to parliament to strengthen the defences of French Indo-China against the possibility of either Japanese or Siamese attacks.

Deputy Edouard Bousquet, vice-chairman of the naval affairs committee, who spent three months recently inspecting Indo-Chinese defences, said he considered seriously the possibility of Japanese and Siamese action against Indo-China which he declared was "isolated and with only a little chance of getting help from the mother country." (Siam in the past few months has indicated her friendliness toward Japan).

Tenders Accepted

Ottawa.—The Bank of Canada announced on behalf of the minister of finance that tenders had been accepted for $25,000,000 Dominion of Canada treasury bills May 15, 1939. The average discount price of the accepted bids was $99.83434 and the average yield was .681 per cent.

Draft Man Power

Gigantic National Construction Program In Germany

Berlin.—A new decree by Field Marshal Hermann Goering made it possible to draft any needed manpower for gigantic national construction jobs such as widening the Kiel canal and at the same time effectively called a halt to employers competing for labor by offering higher wages.

Goering also ended the government's costly experiment of paying men drafted for unskilled ditch-digging the same wages they previously drew for their jobs as artisans or white collar workers.

Goering's decree, published on the same day plans for widening of the Kiel canal connecting the Baltic with the North sea were announced, began with the significant words:

"The execution of unpostponeable tasks having special significance for the policies of the state must not be endangered through lack of labor power. For the performance of such tasks the possibility must exist of drafting inhabitants of the reich's territory for work and of making firmer ties which bind workers to a given place of work."

The new decree enables the government to draft men and women for indefinite periods.

Nazis Collect

Second Installment Of Fine Against Jews Gathered In

Berlin.—The Nazi government collected the second installment of a 1,000,000,000 mark ($400,000,000) fine against Jews and took steps to collect from the present owners of former Jewish properties a share of any "profits" realized in the transfer of such businesses. The fine is a penalty for the shooting of a German diplomat in Paris by a young Jew last November.

A decree was issued supplementing the Dec. 5, 1938, order for the "aryanization" of German economic life and providing of the "aryanization" profits to the German treasury, and, in the case of real estate, up to 100 per cent.

In the "aryanization" process businesses were transferred from Jews to non-Jews on the basis of material worth, with no value placed on goodwill or volume of turnover or activity. Under the supplemental decree, these businesses will be examined to determine their current actual worth.

The present owners will be assessed on the basis of the new value as against the "aryanization" sale price.

Stronger Position

Polish Writer Says Britain And France Would Win In Test Of Strength

Warsaw, Poland.— Great Britain and France are in a far stronger position with relation to Germany and Italy than would appear, and there is every reason to expect the "Franco - Anglo - American triangle will prevail in a test of strength, should one come," wrote General Wladyslaw Sikorski, former premier of Poland, in the Kurjer Warsawski.

"If it is true that Gibraltar is at present under the mouths of German guns and that Mallorca is being used as an air base and submarine base by the Italians, it is no lses certain that nationalist Spain would be acting against its own interests if it allowed itself to be made into an instrument directed against France and Great Britain," wrote General Sikorski.

"The reconstruction of Spain imposes itself upon General Franco now with great acuteness. He can undertake nothing in this domain without the material aid of France and Great Britain."

Blockade Is Tightened

Japanese Warn Foreign Shipping To Avoid Hainan Island

Shanghai. — Japanese authorities announced they would tighten the blockade of the Chinese coast by landing troops at Haimen in Taichow bay, and warned foreign shipping to stand clear of that zone.

Haimen is one of the few remaining ports through which the Chinese still are able to send supplies to their troops in the interior.

The Japanese press hailed occupation of Hainan island as the beginning of Japanese domination over the far eastern holdings of Great Britain, France and the Netherlands.

The papers brushed aside the assurances given by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita to the French and British ambassadors and declared Hainan belonged now to Japan to have and to hold.

Refugees In Canada

Ottawa.—The government has no reason to suspect any of the European refugees who recently crossed Canada on their way to Australia remained in this country, Hon. T. E. Crerar, minister of resources, said in an answer tabled in the House of Commons.

2295

Return Of Democracy

Dr. Benes Thinks Europe Will Give Up Totalitarianism

Chicago.—A resurgence of democracy in Europe was predicted by Dr. Edouard Benes, former president of Czecho-Slovakia, upon his arrival here to become visiting professor at the University of Chicago.

"I am confident that democracy will return to Europe," he said. "History shows that liberty and authoritarianism come in alternative cycles in Europe. The day will come when the democracies will stand firm."

The statesman was asked in an interview his opinion on the probable life of the present cycle of authoritarianism. He replied that some past cycles have lasted for a century.

"But," he added, "nations cannot live indefinitely in slavery."

Dr. Benes said he was convinced that war in Europe can be avoided, but added: "I am not going to say that it will be avoided."

NATIONAL FLAG FOR CANADA IS DEBATE SUBJECT

Ottawa.—Sooner or later Canada will adopt a distinctive national flag, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, declared in the House of Commons. Speaking for himself and Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who was absent at the time, he said the Union Jack should form a part of the national flag when one is adopted.

The flag question came up for debate on motion of Cameron R. McIntosh (Lib., North Battleford), who has championed the cause of a Canadian flag in past sessions. He moved a special committee be set up to consider advisability of adopting a flag which would represent Canada as a whole and symbolize the Dominion's equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Opposition came at once from two Toronto Conservatives, John R. MacNicol, of Davenport, and T. L. Church, of Broadview. The motion may not be reached again this session.

"Instead of making for union in Canada," Mr. Lapointe said, "I think this obstinate opposition to a flag makes for disunity, because take my work for it (and here he pointed to Mr. MacNicol) we will have a Canadian flag sooner or later. Like all other steps which have been taken in our progress toward nationhood this step must be taken in spite of the opposition of those who think we are giving up our connection with the commonwealth. It is just the contrary.

"The British Empire is based on freedom and I cannot see why Canada should act differently than the other countries in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Australia and New Zealand had their own flags and Mr. Lapointe said no one would say those dominions were less loyal or less attached to the Empire for that reason. At the League of Nations and at imperial conferences, delegations from all other parts of the Empire except Canada displayed their own flags.

Mr. Lapointe said he believed Canada should remain part of the British commonwealth but "for the sake of common sense" should show it is a distinctive part.

Mr. McIntosh said his motion did not deal with design. He hoped it would be referred to a committee without delay and was confident a committee would report in favor of a Canadian flag. After that another committee could be set up to deal with design.

The present anomaly about flags in Canada could not continue much longer. Canadians were using the red ensign, which was not authorized for use on land.

The Union Jack was flown over Canada house in London during the coronation, and not the red ensign as stated by Mr. McIntosh, Mr. MacNicol said.

NEW MINISTER

Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, who has been appointed Minister without Portfolio in the Mackenzie King cabinet.

Want Wheat Board Continued

Bracken Committee Also Asks Guaranteed Price For Wheat

Saskatoon. — Continuation of a wheat board by the federal government for 1939-40, the setting of a guaranteed price for wheat of at least 80 cents for No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William, and some form of subsidiary assistance by way of a crop insurance plan or some other method to assure all farmers an improved minimum maintenance income are the recommendations to the federal government unanimously agreed upon by members of the western committee on markets and agricultural readjustment which concluded a two-day session in Saskatoon. The committee was formed at Regina following a meeting called by Premier Bracken, who attended the meeting here.

The committee also unanimously supported the stand taken by the organized farmers of Manitoba that the federal government should reinstate the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act in that province.

A special committee to carry on investigation in connection with trade problems was appointed.

The agenda for the meeting contained many matters of wide interest to agriculture in the prairie provinces and particularly to the wheat industry.

Bird Conservation

U.S. Government Is Trying To Save The Trumpeter Swan

Detroit.—In the wild Red Rock lakes section of southwestern Montana the United States government is fighting a last-ditch battle to save the trumpeter swan.

The beautiful white birds that once spread their wings over the entire North American continent now are reduced to a little band of 148. To-day they huddled in the Red Rock lakes refuge, seldom moving, staving off what A. V. Hull of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey calls "the advance of civilization."

Plans World Tour

Victoria.—Dr. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London, will visit British Columbia in September, Rt. Rev. Bishop H. E. Sexton, Anglican Bishop of Columbia, announced. The noted English prelate retires at the end of July and will make a tour of the world, Bishop Sexton said.

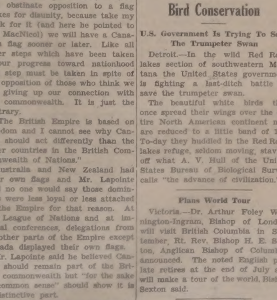
Modernized Transport

Winnipeg.—As part of a program embracing complete modernization of all transport facilities, the Hudson's Bay Company announced purchase of a twin-engined Beechcraft plane for operation in the northern British Columbia and western Arctic areas this spring.

Freighter Again Quarantined

Victoria. — The British freighter Queen Victoria, with another suspected case of smallpox aboard, returned here to the William Head quarantine station which she left recently with a clean bill of health.

JACK THE HANDY MAN



The British Jack Tar is called upon to play many roles apart from those of an able-bodied seaman, and above we see one of them acting as nursemaid to young refugees on board H.M.S. Devonshire being evacuated from Barcelona.

British Armada

Ninety-Two Warships To Engage In Manoeuvres At Gibraltar

London.—Ninety-two warships of the home and Mediterranean fleets of the royal navy were assembling at Gibraltar for manoeuvres in conjunction with the Mediterranean war games of some 20 French craft.

Diplomatic quarters said the combined naval forces would keep an eye out for any Italian moves against Tunisia and Corsica, French Mediterranean possessions, against which the Italian press and public have advanced claims.

The combination of the British home and Mediterranean fleets for manoeuvres on the eastern side of the Gibraltar gateway of the Mediterranean appeared to represent a new manifestation of the British policy of defence collaboration with France.

The spring manoeuvres of the British fleet were held on the Atlantic side of Gibraltar in the last two years.

Except for two battleships and four submarines from the French Atlantic fleet, France's manoeuvring ships were those of the Mediterranean fleet. They remained within easy sailing distance of Gibraltar, between that British base and Oran, Algeria.

These French exercises were expected to continue until March 18 while the bulk of the French Atlantic fleet is assembling at Brest. The admiralty said the British manoeuvres would continue to March 10, except for a three-day interval to be spent at Gibraltar.

Great Britain is considering establishment of an Empire army reserve in Palestine which could be available quickly in case of trouble in the Mediterranean area.

WATER CONTROL AID IN SOLVING DROUTH PROBLEM

Ottawa. — Resettlement of the population in accordance with agricultural and economic necessities is the task that faces western Canada to-day, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, told the Engineering Institute of Canada's 53rd annual convention.

"Our prime interest is not how much wheat we can produce, but how many comfortable homes we can establish," he said.

Many of the papers delivered, Mr. Gardiner noted, had been concerned with western drouth problems. It was properly a study for engineers as well as economists. Irrigation and soil conservation would play a part in alleviating the difficulty but he believed in "resettling the country we settled on a wrong basis 40 to 50 years ago."

When the west was first settled, he said, homesteaders chose their home sites from survey maps, often without much regard for economic and agricultural aspects. The result was many farmers to-day found themselves on land improperly irrigated, the soil blowing away and with a great dearth of grazing land.

As an instance of what he meant by planned resettlement, Mr. Gardiner referred to the resettlement project now under consideration in southern Saskatchewan at Val Marie on the Frenchman river near the Cypress Hills.

Any resettlement project, he pointed out, was predicted on co-operation of the financial institutions, the engineering profession, the settlers themselves, and municipal, provincial and Dominion governments.

Majority of the speakers on drouth problems did not believe a solution lay in large scale irrigation plans. Rather, they favored water control and conservation schemes on a local scale.

There is more really fertile land in the prairie drouth area than in all the rest of Canada combined, G. A. Gaherty of Montreal said.

President of a Montreal engineering firm, Mr. Gaherty found no occasion for pessimism in the drouth situation.

"The means whereby a prosperous and stable agricultural economy in the drouth area can be brought about are well known to many," he said, "and are being applied currently under the prairie farm rehabilitation act.

"Soil moisture can be retained from one season to the next by summer fallow and the spring run-off can be conserved in the soil by contour plowing. Even in extreme cases soil drifting can be kept under control by strip farming."

"On acocunt of the relatively small acreage required per family and consequent ease of supervision, irrigation projects offer favorable resettlement prospects for farmers now attempting to raise crops on land suitable only for grazing. These lands might also lend themselves to colonization schemes for the unemployed or for selected groups of immigrants. Irrigated land with the intensive cultivation of high priced crops will support 10 times the population that wheat land will, but the markets for such crops are slow to develop and will depend to a large extent on the industrialization of the prairie, which, judging by what has happened in California, is only a question of time."

New Wheat Marketing Policy Would Change The Present System

Vast Armament Program

Britain Is Preparing For Any Aggressive Minded Powers

London.—Great Britain published impressive new figures on the cost and speed of her rearmament that will serve as a warning to any aggressive-minded powers.

A government white paper put the total expenditure for the first three years of Britain's huge five-year armament program at £1,173,000 000 ($5,489,640,000) and disclosed extensive plans for new naval construction.

The paper said the original estimate of £1,500,000,000 as total cost of the program, started in 1937, would be substantially exceeded, but did not indicate what the eventual cost would be.

The nation's defence bill for the 1939-40 fiscal year alone—ending March 31, 1940—was put at £580,000,000, including more than £200,000,000 for the air force and £57,000,000 for civilian defence. The total exceeds by £192,000,000 the current year's expenditures.

The 1939 program will include two destroyer flotillas each consisting of eight ships and 20 fast escort vessels of a new type intended for the protection of shipping against submarine or air attack. This is believed to be Britain's answer to Germany's new submarine program.

Provision also will be made for the construction of a new aircraft carrier.

Four large six-inch cruisers also will be built.

Discussing financing of this vast plan, the counsellor of the exchequer, Sir John Simon, announced to the house that legislation will be introduced to double the government's borrowing power to £800 000,000 for defence purposes. The 1937 legislation set a limit of £400,000,000 for a five-year period ending in 1942.

Of that total £200,000,000 has been used so the result of the new bill will be to provide authority for £600,000,000 to be borrowed in the future.

Troops For Libya

Italy Is Sending Reinforcements To North Africa

London.—Officials disclosed that Great Britain had sought and received confirmation that Italy again is sending reinforcements to Libya, increasing the government's Mediterranean worries at a critical stage in the Spanish war.

Under the Anglo-Italian accord which went into effect Nov. 16, Italy reduced by half her strength in Libya, which faces French Tunisia, an object of Fascist expansion clamor.

Officials said the Earl of Perth, British ambassador at Rome, had been told by the Italian foreign minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, that additional Italian troops were being sent to Libya because of "information received" that French forces in Tunisia had been increased. Count Ciano was said to have added that Italy will reduce her Libyan garrison when conditions are restored "to normal."

Officials declined to disclose the number of Italians sent to North Africa, but reliable reports said forces there now numbered 60,000 against 30,000 maintained under the Anglo-Italian accord.

Ottawa.—Outlines of a complete new wheat marketing policy were laid before the House of Commons by Hon. James G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture. The policy involves discontinuance of the present system of a fixed minimum price and substitution of an acreage bonus to meet emergency situations arising from crop failure or lack of markets.

The fixed price of 80 cents a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern wheat at Fort William paid by the Canadian wheat board this year, would cost the government $48,000,000, the minister estimated. But its distribution involved giving more to those who had crops and nothing to those who had not.

The new policy, which will be of a permanent nature, to be embodied in legislation soon to be introduced, would be directed towards encouragement of home building on the prairies rather than increased wheat production.

"Realizing that the present legislation does not offer a solution for our marketing problems," the minister said, "and does not provide a means of dealing equitably with the difficulties which stand in the way of home building on the prairies we intend to introduce legislation which will carry out as far as possible the recommendations of the Turgeon commission, which were:

"1. That the government should remain out of the grain trade and our wheat should be marketed by means of the futures market system.

"2. That the grain exchange should be placed under proper supervision.

"3. That encouragement be given to the creation of co-operative marketing associations or pools.

"In addition to this, we intend to introduce a bill to deal with emergencies which we hope will make home building on the prairies more secure. This bill will be drafted on the principle that assistance will be given in proportion to need, and calculated on an acreage basis and so adjusted as to encourage home building and maintenance rather than increased wheat production.

"In drafting the legislation for the promotion of co-operatives we will be mindful of the fact that the same principle might be applied to the marketing of other natural products," Mr. Gardiner continued.

"We cannot agree that there is likely to be permanency to any system of marketing of farm products which is based upon price fixing. We prefer to embark upon a policy which will lead to costs of production and standards of product which will invite a paying market for all our products."

Wheat Conference

Meeting To Be Held In Ottawa On February 28

Ottawa.—Members of the Dominion cabinet will meet spokesmen of the prairie market conference here Feb. 28 to discuss western agricultural problems, it was announced.

The meeting has been requested by a committee of the conference which met at Winnipeg in December at the call of Premier John Bracken of Manitoba.

Delegates of that committee will place before the government a program of aids for western agriculture drafted at a committee meeting in Saskatoon.

Eamon De Valera Says Eire Could Not Remain Neutral In Case Of War

Dublin.—Eire could not remain neutral in a war between Great Britain and another state, Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told the dail.

He said if war should break out, it would be essential to Eire's economy to continue to export cattle and other products to England. This, he added, would lead antagonistic states to regard Eire as a combatant and part of their campaign would be to prevent Irish food supplies from reaching England.

The statement came after several deputies had asked that the government quit bluffing and admit "Ireland's real defence is the British navy," during dail debate of new budget estimates for national defence. The dail approved the defence estimates by a vote of 62 to 39.

"We in Ireland, if we had a united and free country," Mr. De Valera said, "would wish Britain to be very powerful, not for her own benefit, but because she could always be a good protection to us against any invasion.

"The Irish people have no hatred for the British people, but so long as any part of our territory is occupied we will always have that certain section wishing for the downfall of Britain, in the hope that her downfall would bring about a position in which we could regain our territory.

"In the event of a war, it is essential for the economic position of Eire that she should continue her trade with England in cattle and other products. That would undoubtedly be taken to put us in a position of combatants by any nation at war with England, who would think it a vital part of its campaign to prevent food from reaching England.

"Its object would then be to bomb our ports and make it impossible for us to carry on our trade. It is to defend our territory against such possible attacks that we consider it advisable to bring in increased estimates for defence.

"The greater part of the money provided in the estimates would be used for planes and anti-aircraft guns."

William T. Cosgrave, leader of the opposition Fine Gael (United Ireland) party, declared he considered the estimate wildly extravagant and that his party intended to vote against it. The Labor party also signified its intention of voting against the estimate.

The debate was opened by Dr. Thomas OHiggins, a brother of the late Kevin O'Higgins, and a Cosgrave supporter. He described the capital sum of £5,500,000, (approximately $25,850,000) asked for by Defence Minister Frank Aiken as "staggering".

H. M. S. Repulse Boasts A Romantic Link With The Dominion's Early History

H.M.S. Repulse, wartime flagship of Britain's first battle cruiser squadron, chosen to take the King and Queen to Canada, boasts a romantic link with the early history of the Dominion.

When the 32,000-ton "floating fortress," glides up the St. Lawrence towards Quebec next May, she will be following a route familiar to a distant predecessor.

Nearly 180 years ago when Britain and France were fighting desperately for sovereignty on the North American continent, the 676-ton French frigate "Bellone" was captured by the British "Vestal", below Quebec. The prize was promptly renamed "Repulse" and commissioned for service as a man-of-war under Capt. J. C. Allen. A week later the ship was engaged on patrol while the British fleet of 49 men-of-war, under Admiral Sandus began its 12-weeks' siege of Quebec, ending in the history-making triumph for British arms on the Plains of Abraham.

The renamed "Repulse", second vessel of that name to sail under the British flag, figured in another engagement on the St. Lawrence in July, 1760. With a number of other ships, the "Repulse" was combing the river for enemy craft when three French frigates suddenly hove in sight near Montreal. The British closed in and opened fire with such telling effect that the frigates were put out of action and sunk within a few hours.

This was but one of many episodes in the life of the second "Repulse." She took a prominent part in Admiral George Rodney's exploits culminating in the capture of Martinique in 1762. She was also present at the reduction of New York, Sept. 1776. Three months later she was wrecked off Bermuda.

Altogether 12 British warships have borne the name "Repulse." First of that name was launched at Deptford in March, 1596. Although only 622 tons, she carried an armament of 38 heavy and 12 light guns and was known as a "Great Ship." Her chief claim to recognition was participation in the attack directed against Cadiz on June 20, 1596, an expedition led by Admiral Robert Devereau, second Earl of Essex. The ship was also with the expedition under Admiral Sir R. Leveson against the French port of La Rochelle in the summer of 1602.

The third "Repulse" also saw service in American waters. Launched at Cowes in November 1780, this ship was of 1,337 tons displacement and carried 64 guns. Shortly after being commissioned she was sent under sealed orders towards the Mediterranean and there figured in Darby's gallant relief of Gibraltar. During the winter of 1781 the ship was recommissioned and assigned to the Jamaica station. She won further laurels in the Battle of the Saints, the name given to Rodney's victory of April 12, 1782, over the French fleet under De Grasse, near the Saints Islands, off Dominica. Like her immediate predecessor, the third "Repulse" ended her career in Davy Jones' locker. She was wrecked off Ushant on March 10, 1800.

H.M.S. Repulse the eighth was yet another of the line leaving a record of brilliant exploits. Commissioned for the North Sea fleet in 1803, she was of 1,706 tons and armed with 74 guns. Her first major achievement was the capture of a Spanish treasure ship off Ferrol, Spain, early in 1805. Two years later she won distinction in the Dardanelles and was in the thick of the action during the bombardment of Flushing in August 1809.

Her scroll of battle honors also lists several skirmishes with French men-of-war. On August 10, 1813, her guns took heavy toll in the capture of the French battery near Genoa. As she sailed away she encountered and destroyed a French convoy.

The modern "Repulse", at present undergoing her second transformation and re-fit since her launching in 1916, will emerge from her Portsmouth drydock sometime next March. Spick and span in a new coat of paint, with special accommodation for the King and Queen and their suite, and the latest armaments, she will leave for "shake down" cruise in the Mediterranean before final touches are applied for the royal trip to Canada.

H.M.S. Repulse has already been commissioned with a full crew of 900-odd. Most of the ratings are Devonport men from the Battleship Royal Oak, now in dock for re-fit. It will mark the first time a west country crew has manned a ship selected for a royal cruise.

During the last two years of the war "Repulse" served as Rear-Admiral R. F. Phillimore's flagship. Although she sighted several enemy ships at long range she escaped the experience of a major action.

In 1923-24, the "Repulse" was a unit of a British squadron which cruised around the Empire. At that time she visited Victoria, Vancouver and Quebec, with a brief halt at St. John's, Newfoundland. The battle cruiser also had the honor of carrying the present Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, on his 1925 visit to South Africa, Argentine, Uruguay and Chile.

Capt. E. J. Spooner will be in command of the ship for the Canadian trip, with S. L. Bateson as Commodore. Sir Dudley North, vice-admiral of His Majesty's yachts, will also be on board as member of the King's suite.

Honored By King George

Royal Augmentation Added To Arms Of Earl Of Strathmore

An unusual honor has been bestowed by His Majesty the King on the Queen's family, says the Weekly Scotsman.

"Being desirous of evincing in an especial manner Our Royal Regard for the ancient family of Lyon and illustrious House of Strathmore"—so runs the Royal Warrant—"and in particular of commemorating in the ensigns armorial thereof that Her Majesty the Queen is a daughter of the said most noble and ancient house, and descended not only from the ancient Barons and Thanes of Glamis and Tannadyce, but also from the Royal Family of Scotland, His Majesty has granted to the Lord Lyon King of Arms to add a royal augmentation to the arms of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne and his successors."

The augmentation ocnsists of an inescutcheon emblazoned with the Imperial Crown and a Rose such as was borne for a badge by the King while Duke of York, and a treasure circonfleurdelize as borne in the Royal Arms, the said inescutcheon to be ensigned with an Earl's coronet.

In terms of the Royal Warrant, the Lord Lyon has now rematriculated Lord Strathmore's arms.

Had To Be Destroyed

When the World War ended, the United States had on hand 419,000 mustard gas shells, each calculated to put out of action everything within 50 yards of its explosion. Since there was no place on earth where the shells could be exploded safely, they were taken to sea and sunk.

The average man has a vocabulary of 7,000 to 10,000 words, while the man in certain skilled occupations has approximately 20,000 words in his vocabulary.

From orders promulgated by the Chinese Emperor Yao, scientists have discovered that astronomy was known and used as early as 2300 B.C.

It is impossible to determine the exact amount of oil in the crankcase unless the automobile is standing on level ground.

When placed in water, the roots of the soap plant, native of Colorado and Mexico, form suds for the washing of clothes.

Defied The Curfew

A Town Shows What To Do With An Unpopular Law

Misguided souls who fondly imagine that North America provides fertile soil for dictatorship might take warning by recent happenings in Cambridge, Mass.

In 1898 the town of Cambridge passed a curfew law which required all children under 14 years to go to their homes when the curfew bell rang at 9 p.m. For a time the law was enforced, then forgotten. But recently the mayor of Cambridge turned it up and ordered its enforcement.

Those who believe that democracies cannot take effective action should carefully mark what followed. The air of Cambridge became charged; but there were no impassioned protests. Nobody quoted George Washington or cited the Constitution. Instead, everyone waited for the first blast of the curfew in expectation that something would happen.

It did. The whistle was answered by hundreds of motor horns. Harvard students set off thousands of firecrackers. Children were everywhere. Children already at home and in bed got up and joined their parents on the streets. Children by the hundred skated out on the rivers and ponds and gaily dared the police to come out on the ice and catch them. Cheering crowds watched policemen slipping and slithering in all directions. Offers of first aid came pouring in. Some wag put in a call for police ambulances. Law students demanded that the mayor read the riot act. Finally the police had enough and withdrew, like the peers in Iolanthe, dignified and stately.

It was all dreadfully shocking, no doubt. But it was a fine large evening for everyone, and it showed that laws cannot be enforced on this continent unless the people want them.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Bird Experts Baffled

A bird which has baffled ornithologists of the Natural History Museum, is on view in London. None of the experts could define its species or country of origin. About the size of a canary, it was brought from Africa.

Panama hat palms, from which Panama hats are made, grow chiefly in Ecuador and Peru.

An Unfinished Mansion

Has Stood Empty In England For About Thirty Years

Two elderly sisters living in a cottage where teas are served to tourists who visit the district to see the magnificent Cotswold scenery are the owners of a £20,000 mansion. Miss Leigh and her sister Beatrice are mistresses of the 1,000-acre Woodchester Park estate between Stroud and Bath. It comprises, in addition to the mansion, another large house (15 bedrooms), a number of small farms, a church, and seven lakes.

Miss Leigh is lady of the manors of Nymphsfield and Woodchester. But she and her sister live secluded with a woman servant and two dogs in one of the lodges to the mansion.

When the last tourist has passed on his way with souvenir postcard views of the mansion, sold by the sisters to raise money for religious charities, the sisters unlock the gate that guards it. They stroll along the drive that winds through their domain, their sole companions being the hundreds of rabbits that live undisturbed in the mansion grounds. The two women gaze at the magnificent building built by their grandfather, but never completed. He died leaving it in the state in which it now is. They ponder over their strange legacy and returning to their cottage they quietly lock the gate once more.

The mansion is an imposing Gothic structure of stone with grotesque gargoyles and arched windows, and its own beautiful chapel forms part of the main buildings.

The designer intended to revive the spirit of the Middle Ages, for he planned to include among the 25 rooms his own bakery, brewery, dairy, and laundry.

But the mansion remains an unfinished symphony in stone. No work has been done to it for 30 years. Staircases are without banisters. Provision was made for a front door and porch—but none exists. The chapel has a ceiling of delicate fan tracery—but the walls are unplastered.

Miss Leigh related the strange story that lies behind it all. She said:

"William Leigh, my grandfather, spent £20,000 on the mansion. Craftsmen who had been working on the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, were brought over specially from France to help. My grandfather also enrolled scores of local masons. He was determined to have nothing short of perfection, and time and again work would be undone again because he had discovered flaws. Work had been in progress for 17 years when my grandfather died.

"It was his wish that my father should carry on the building of the mansion. But father had different ideas. The original gardener's cottage was once more enlarged. It now has 15 bedrooms."

Miss Leigh sighed as she added: "We cannot even live in that house, let alone the mansion. My grandfather never knew that death duties would bring the day when his grandchildren would be glad to make their home in the smallest of his lodges."—London Sunday Express.

Must Remain Equal

Neither Jews Or Arabs Should Feel Superior States Diplomat

Sir Ronald Storrs, British diplomat, and an intimate friend of the late Lawrence of Arabia, told an audience at Brantford, Ont., that the way to solution of the problem of Palestine uprisings and riots was a strict adherence by the British to the provision of the Balfour declaration.

Jewish immigration should be cut down, he declared, and Arabs should be assured that their racial standards would be maintained without any threat of their becoming the underdog. Uprisings in Palestine, he said, should be suppressed with "an iron hand" with no quarter to perpetrators of terrorism and bloodshed.

He warned against any policy in the Holy Land that would give either the Jews or the Arabs the feeling they had gained the upper hand. He favored the round-table conference as suggested by the British Administration with Britain pursuing its own policy of representatives of Jews and Arabs which failed to reach an agreement.

"The solution to the problem of Palestine is not an easy one to reach," he said, "but, above all, we must preserve and honor the Balfour Declaration."

Like Great Beech Trees

Earl Baldwin, former Prime Minister, told a youth conference in London that "dictatorships are like great beech trees, magnificent and imposing to look upon but nothing grows underneath them. "He believed young Britons were as willing to make sacrifices for their ideals to as great an extent as are Fascists and Nazis for their regimes.

Has No Visible Outlet

Lake Naivasha, in East Africa, is 17 miles long, 12 miles wide, and has no visible outlet, being surrounded by mountains. It never floods, although there are two rivers which daily pour into it more water than is taken away by surface evaporation.

The inventor of playing cards is unknown.

Human heads continue to grow until old age sets in. 2295

BRITAIN MANUFACTURES LARGE NUMBER OF BREN GUNS

This photograph shows Mr. Hore-Belisha, British War Minister, examining a batch of new Bren guns which have just been made in one of the factories near London.

Dairy Farming

One Bright Hope In Rescuing Agriculture In Canada

Adjustments in farm practices which dairy cattle breeders' organizations are helping to bring about present "the one bright ray of hope in rescuing agriculture in Canada from its present deplorable condition," President S. G. Sims told the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada at Toronto.

"To the extent that dairy farming develops and prospers in Canada, to that extent will we succeed in placing farm practice on a sounder basis", said the Stonewall, Man., dairy farmer. "Depletion of soil fertility, impairment of the physical condition of our soil and subsequent soil drying, branching out from the one-crop system in the west with its attendant problems of rust, hail and root-rot are all present-day problems in agriculture."

A change in existing farm practices from "doubtful revenue once a year" to a plan of weekly revenue was needed, said Mr. Sims in a review of the past year's activities of the association. Trade with the United States had been encouraging, about 6,000 pure bred Holsteins having passed the necessary tests for that market.

Great Britain needed large numbers of cows and heifers for replacement of cattle condemned in the process of wiping out bovine tuberculosis and Bang's Disease and the president said Canada is the most accessible source of supply. Shipments already made had proved satisfactory and the outlook for Holstein-Friesian breeders was "more cheerful".

Frozen Vegetables

The pack of frozen vegetables in Canada in 1938 increased to 590,000 pounds from 126,000 pounds in 1937, the principal increase being in peas and corn on cob. New factories were opened in British Columbia and in Ontario, and efforts will be made during 1939 to establish freezing units in retail stores. At the present time, the bulk of this product is sold to the hotel and restaurant trade.

Important To Motorists

A decision of importance to motorists and other drivers was given in the English Court of Appeal when it was held that bystanders who suffered nervous shock from seeing a road accident were entitled in law to damages against the driver responsible.

The largest sea serpent known to science is a sea cobra, a paddle-tailed snake which attains a length of ten feet.

Place Names

British Columbia People Puzzled Over Pronunciation Of Ymir

There are many Canadian place names which the average newspaper reader prefers to spell out rather than to try to pronounce. That of the mining town Ymir, lying south of Nelson, B.C., is a case in point.

One of those whom it has puzzled wrote the other day to the Financial News in Vancouver for enlightenment. He was told that the people of the community in question pronounce the "y" to rhyme with "pie" and the "mir" with "cur". This leaves doubt still as to whether the "y" should be sounded like that letter or like "i".

But the Journal learns from a person acquainted with the locality that "y" is right, according to the usage there, making the pronunciation "Wimur". The Vancouver editor stated further that a resident of the coast city who was in the vicinity of Ymir in 1890 discovered that the name antedated the arrival of the white man and was believed to be of Indian origin.—Edmonton Journal.

Friendship By Mail

London, Ontario, And London, England, Scholars To Exchange Letters

School children of London, Ont., and London, England, are about to develop a friendship by mail scheme.

Plans for exchange of letters by students of the two cities are being worked out by the London County Council education authority and the London, Ont., Board of Education.

The scheme grew out of a visit to the Ontario city by E. M. Rich, London County Council education officer in 1937. He presented to some of the schools there a number of L.C.C. coronation mugs.

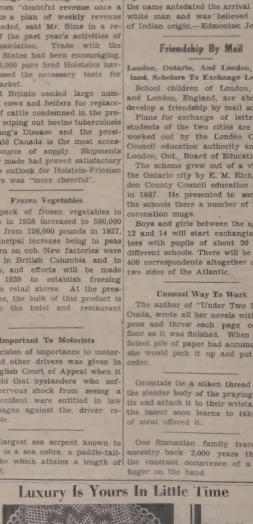
Boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 14 will start exchanging letters with pupils of about 20 or 30 different schools. There will be about 400 correspondents altogether on the two sides of the Atlantic.

Unusual Way To Work

The author of "Under Two Flags" Ouida, wrote all her novels with quill pens and threw each page on the floor as it was finished. When a sufficient pile of paper had accumulated, she would pick it up and put it in order.

Orientals tie a silken thread about the slender body of the praying mantis and attach it to their wrists. Here the insect soon learns to take bits of meat offered it.

One Rumanian family traces its ancestry back 2,000 years through the constant occurrence of a sixth finger on the hand.


Household Arts by Alice Brooks
Done In Two Strands of String It's Quickly Made
COPR 1939 HOUSEHOLD ARTS INC

Luxury Is Yours In Little Time

PATTERN 6270

If you love beauty you'll want to own this lovely 92 inch cloth. It's done in a double strand of string. By crocheting it in a single strand or in fine cotton you can make cloths of various sizes. And if you'd like a scarf for the buffet, crochet just the centre part including the solid band. Simple beauty of design gives this cloth a richness hard to surpass. Pattern 6270 contains instructions for making cloth; an illustration of it and of stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

The Science Of Botany Has A Direct Bearing On Every Nation And Individual

Long before the discovery of fire, primitive man knew that some plants were edible and some were not. He found that certain fruits and grains satisfied his hunger more quickly and more lastingly than others did. So the first selection of agricultural plants began, said Dr. Harold A. Senn, of the Division of Botany, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in a recent radio talk entitled "The Contribution and Romance of Botany".

At the same time as primitive man began the selection of agricultural plants, he found that some fruits burned his tongue, some were insipid, some made him deathly sick. So the first knowledge of medicinal and drug plants came into being. Similarly, primitive man learned that wood of different trees had different properties, and one day he discovered that certain plant juices left a permanent red stain on his hands. Thus vegetable dyes were discovered.

To-day Botany is a branch of science, with offshoots of its own in the specialized branches of horticulture, forestry, plant pathology, and many phases of agriculture. It has a direct bearing on every individual of a nation, for no branch of systemized knowledge has closer or more multifarious contacts connected with the practical production of agricultural crops or in the mode of life of the people. For example, food, grains, fruits, vegetables, spices, and beverages; clothing, cloth, linen, cotton, rayon; house building, particularly of the frame type; newspapers and furniture, and flowers, all come from plants.

In Canada the vital importance of botany to the people is seen in the work of the Botany Division, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture. It wars against disease in cereal, fruit, and other food plants; it furnishes knowledge available for the extermination of weeds and for the conservation of pastures; it ensures the growing of good food plants, particularly of potatoes, by inspection and certification of tubers intended for seed purposes; and, through research in its laboratories, deals not only with the problems affecting plants and their diseases peculiar to the various localities, but makes Dominion-wide surveys of the prevalence of plant diseases.

A Vicarious Appointment

Little Incident That Could Only Happen In a Democracy

A friend reports that recently he had occasion to make a legitimate request of a department of the Dominion Government. It was a matter that had to be decided by the Minister personally and yet it was hardly of sufficient importance to warrant taking up the time of a man as busy as Ministers usually are. On the other hand, it was a matter that required immediate action, and the would-be petitioner felt that he would have to short-circuit in some way the process of applying for an appointment and explaining his request to several other persons before he reached the man who could decide.

Torn between his desire to be courteous and the necessity for speed, he entered a shoe-shine parlor. Hardly had the boy started work on his shoes when there entered the Minister himself on the same errand. The opportunity was quickly seized and in five minutes' conversation the matter was satisfactorily settled. Nobody's time was wasted.

Now, when he hears people speaking of the efficiency of dictatorships, our friend relates this incident as something that could happen only in a democracy.—The Printed Word.

Cheaper Housing

Lower Cost Homes Are Needed To Stimulate Building

Cheaper housing, permitting construction of homes for $2,500, is needed in Canada, J. E. Jones of the Dominion Housing Administration told the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at Montreal.

If right designs were chosen and prices kept within reason, home-builders would secure good value for their investment.

Construction volume in Canada dropped from $139,000,000 in 1929 to a low of $24,000,000 in 1933, Mr. Jones declared. More than 78 per cent. of the loans under the Housing Administration last year were for dwelling units costing $4,000 and less. Loans during the year totalled $14,642,000, an increase of 82 per cent. over the previous year.

Last year 20 per cent. of the total family housing units approved by the Government were for $2,500 or less. Of the total residential construction contracts awarded last year amounting to $55,000,000 approximately one half were financed under the National Housing Administration.

Has Support Of People

Ordinary English Business Man Is Backing Prime Minister

The entire support of the thinking people in England is back of Mr. Chamberlain." This statement was made in Montreal by Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, chairman of the British-American Tobacco Company, and a recently appointed director of the Canadian Car and Foundry.

"They think his policy of dignified appeasement and building up the defensive strength of the country, to the purpose of ensuring a continuance of democratic ideals of that country, is the only possible line of statesmanship open to him," he said.

"For you see, a war cures nothing. The last war cured nothing. The next war, if it must come—would in my judgment have even more disastrous results than the last one.

The ordinary English business man is 100 per cent. for Mr. Chamberlain."

Linen Stock For Liners

If Hung Up Would Require Line 268 Miles Long

How would you like a Monday morning washing list like this: 38,000 pillow slips, 38,000 sheets, 33,500 tablecloths, 125,000 serviettes, 253,000 towels, 10,500 blankets, 10,500 bed coverlets and counterpanes, 19,000 pantry cloths, 15,000 waiters' cloths, 4,000 dusters—and a few sundries to make up 650,000 articles? Stock list of a big store? No . . . just the linen stock for the Cunard White Star Atlantic liners Queen Mary (81,235 tons) and the new Mauretania (34,000 tons) to be in commission this year.

And if you want more figures: a clothes line from London to Newcastle (268 miles by rail) would be need to air the lot. So say the statisticians.

Has Many Royal Autographs

King And Queen Will Sign Six Nations Famous Bible

King George and Queen Elizabeth will sign the famous Queen Anne Bible of the Six Nations Indians when the royal train stops at Brantford, Ont., on June 7, according to a letter received by Major E. P. Randle, superintendent of the Six Nations Reserve, from Ottawa. The letter advised that arrangements would be made for Their Majesties to affix their signatures to the historic Bible, which already bears the names of many members of the royal family.

Business Has Grown Rapidly

Choice Of Many Juices For Break-Fast Menu Of Future

For the breakfast menu of a few years hence rhubarb juice, passion fruit juice, guava juice, strawberry and blueberry juice will be available according to Science Service.

These are the new products that the giant-infant of the food industry, the juice business, is about to make available for the pantry.

Tomato, grapefruit and pineapple juices are the leaders in this array of liquids. Yet prior to 1925 bottled and canned juices were limited to bottled grape juice and small amounts of bottled apple, loganberry and other berry juices.

Grapefruit juice came in in 1926, tomato juice was packed first on an important scale in 1928 and pineapple juice joined the procession in 1931.

The total quantity of fruit and vegetable juices preserved exceeded 32,000,000 cases in 1937. The volume is still growing and tomatoes alone provide approximately 13,500,000 cases annually.

Canned orange juice introduced in 1930 reached large commercial production in 1934. More recently lemon and cranberry juices have appeared, along with the "nectars" of apricots, peaches and pears. Plum, cherry papaya, currant, tangerine and pomegranate juices are available.

Importance Of Leisure

Edinburgh Professor Says Man Should Have Time To Enjoy Himself

Man's chief aim in life should be to enjoy himself and not to work, Professor F. A. E. Crew, of Edinburgh University, told a gathering of business men in that city.

Prof. Crew said that work was not important, but play was.

"One would have thought that when science had once given us abundance we should use it for the production of a healthy eager leisure," he said. "But no, instead of this we have unemployment. To earn a living has become much more important in our society than to live.

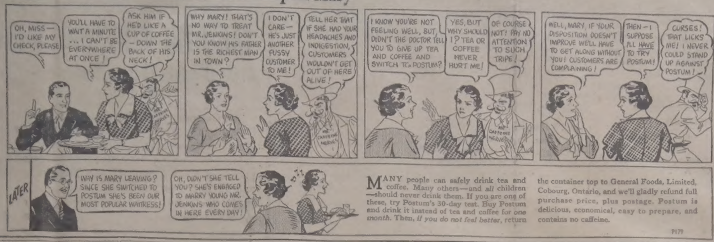
"The man who works, who expends energy to gain social security, is regarded and respected, while the man for whom no work can be found is regarded as a biological failure or a social burden.

"It is high time we cast aside the ridiculous idea that there is something peculiarly praiseworthy, something noble, something virtuous about energy expenditure of this kind and realize that if we could but make use of the knowledge already available there would be very little work required of anybody."

Watermelons are to be grown in Egypt from seed imported from the United States.

Arizona's petrified forest contains 25,625 acres.

MR. CAFFEINE-NERVES fails to spoil Mary


OH, MISS— I'D LIKE MY CHECK, PLEASE
YOU'LL HAVE TO WAIT A MINUTE ... I CAN'T BE EVERYWHERE AT ONCE!
ASK HIM IF HE'D LIKE A CUP OF COFFEE — DOWN THE BACK OF HIS NECK!
MR. CAFFEINE-NERVES
WHY MARY! THAT'S NO WAY TO TREAT MR. JENKINS! DON'T YOU KNOW HIS FATHER IS THE RICHEST MAN IN TOWN?
I DON'T CARE— HE'S JUST ANOTHER FUSSY CUSTOMER TO ME!
TELL HER THAT IF SHE HAD YOUR HEADACHES AND INDIGESTION, CUSTOMERS WOULDN'T GET OUT OF HERE ALIVE!
MR. CAFFEINE-NERVES
I KNOW YOU'RE NOT FEELING WELL, BUT, DIDN'T THE DOCTOR TELL YOU TO GIVE UP TEA AND COFFEE AND SWITCH TO POSTUM?
YES, BUT WHY SHOULD I? TEA OR COFFEE NEVER HURT ME!
OF COURSE NOT! PAY NO ATTENTION TO SUCH TRIPE!
MR. CAFFEINE NERVES
WELL, MARY, IF YOUR DISPOSITION DOESN'T IMPROVE WE'LL HAVE TO GET ALONG WITHOUT YOU! CUSTOMERS ARE COMPLAINING!
THEN—I SUPPOSE I'LL HAVE TO TRY POSTUM!
CURSES! THAT LICKS ME! I NEVER COULD STAND UP AGAINST POSTUM!
LATER
WHY IS MARY LEAVING? SINCE SHE SWITCHED TO POSTUM SHE'S BEEN OUR MOST POPULAR WAITRESS!
OH, DIDN'T SHE TELL YOU? SHE'S ENGAGED TO MARRY YOUNG MR. JENKINS WHO COMES IN HERE EVERY DAY!

MANY people can safely drink tea and coffee. Many others—and *all* children—should never drink them. If you are one of these, try Postum's 30-day test. Buy Postum and drink it instead of tea and coffee for *one month*. Then, *if you do not feel better*, return the container top to General Foods, Limited, Cobourg, Ontario, and we'll gladly refund full purchase price, plus postage. Postum is delicious, economical, easy to prepare, and contains no caffeine.

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Technical Investigators

Why Experiments Must Be Repeated So Many Times In Developing Plants

Farmers sometimes ask why technical investigators repeat their experiments so many times; why they are so cautious in making practical recommendations; why for instance, investigators at the Summerland Experimental Station have considered it necessary to conduct apple thinning investigations over a period of eighteen years. The answer is, states R. C. Palmor, Dominion Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C., trained scientists know that a great deal of repetition is required to ensure accuracy in the results secured from experiments.

Repetition is especially important when experiments are being conducted with living materials because of the inherent variability of such material. No two cows are identical even though they may have exactly the same ancestry. There are small differences in structure and behaviour of any two plants, even though they may be of the same variety. Agricultural investigators take special precautions to reduce this natural variability in the experimental material with which they work. For instance, they may propagate all the plants to be used in a certain test from cuttings taken from one individual plant. However, even when such care has been taken to promote uniformity in material, experience has shown that it is still necessary to include several individual plants in each plot.

Then again the plots must be replicated, for it has been found that small variations in soil or other environment conditions often have an important influence on the results secured. It is for this reason that experiments are commonly run in triplicate.

Investigators have also found that seasonal weather conditions often affect the results of experiments to a very marked degree. Accordingly, it is considered advisable to repeat many experiments every year for a period of several years.

Repetition of experiments takes time and space and labour, but it is essential in order to ensure reliability in the results secured. Accordingly, farmers must learn to be patient with the investigators who are endeavouring to solve agricultural problems. These scientists are well trained. They know their job. Given the necessary time and facilities they can be counted on to produce results of great practical value to the man on the land.

A Russian Scientist

Not Allowed To Leave Country Because He Is Valuable

On the outskirts of Moscow is a comfortable, British-type cottage that seems strangely out of place in the capital of the Soviets. Yet the Soviet Government itself built the cottage. It wanted to make Russian-born Peter Kapitza, scientist, feel at home. When Kapitza was a young man—he is now in his forties—he went to England to study. He stayed there, becoming a renowned physicist. His specialty was atom-smashing. So famous did he become that when he visited Russia in 1935 the Soviet Government decided to keep him. He has been in Russia ever since.

The government has tried to make up for this forcible detention. Beside the British cottage, a special laboratory has been built for the scientist. He has been paid a good salary. Last year he was given a 25,000-ruble bonus for discovering a new method for liquefying gases. Just recently further amends were implied when Dr. Kapitza obtained the impressive title "Academician." It signifies membership in the All-Union Academy of Sciences.—New York Times.

Heartburn, Gas?

IF you are troubled with gassy, sour, acid stomach or heartburn, you want to improve your digestion. A tonic that tends to improve digestion is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Mrs. Gordon Wells, 179 King St. E., Hamilton, Ont., says: "I used to feel sluggish, my stomach troubled me, I belched gas frequently, and there seemed to be such a heavy burning feeling in the pit of my stomach. After I had used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the stomach complaint entirely disappeared and I felt like a new person. I have felt fine ever since." Get it in liquid or tablets from your druggist today.

Winter Travel

To Have A Motor Car Or A Horse For A Cold Morning?

Says the Hamilton Spectator: "No doubt a good many people would have had cause lately to look back and recall that a horse would always start on a cold morning."

From this and similar winter-time cracks at the horseless carriage we must dissent most vigorously.

Bear in mind that a horse has to have breakfast, and time to eat it. It may be advisable to do a little currycombing on his hide. After that, you wrestle with the stiff harness. If the morning is frosty, you warm the bit, so as not to take the skin off the animal's tongue. If about to drive over country roads, the shafts must be hoisted from centre of the sleigh or cutter to one side. Maybe the horse has not been sharp-shod, in which case the going will not be very good on icy roads.

And while travelling, you are out in the weather with the horse; they don't have closed-model cutters and sleighs. The speed is limited, and so is the length of the journey; a horse is not a machine. And when you get back you have to unharness, blanket, feed, water and bed down your horsepower.

Now about this business of cars not starting. Usually the trouble is with the battery. One manufacturer's chart shows battery efficiency only 40 per cent. at zero, and it is less at lower temperatures. So unless the battery is right up to begin with, the spark is not going to be strong enough, even if the motor turns over. There are a few other things that might be wrong with the ignition system, and sometimes a cylinder gets stuck; but it all comes down to keeping the car in good trim. Most people don't bother about an inspection until trouble is encountered, and that is quite likely to be on a cold morning.

As far as that goes, if there is anything radically wrong with his insides a horse won't start, either; and it takes longer for a veterinary to fix him up than for a garageman to change a battery.

The horse is a noble animal, and at times essential to transportation. Up in Huron county the other day, we noticed horsedrawn vehicles outnumbered cars about five to one, even on the highway; but that was due to exceptionally heavy snowfall blocking sideroads to wheeled traffic. Probably by now the ratio will have been reversed.

The fact is that winter performance of the present-day motorcar is highly efficient. Only a few years ago it was customary to lay up the family bus until spring, rather than wrestle with its numerous shortcomings in cold weather. Now we squawk if its service is temporarily interrupted through gross lack of care.—Woodstick Sentinel-Review.

Decline Of The Trailer

A Novelty That Has Largely Had Its Day

For a time it seemed that the inherent gypsy in all of us would adopt the trailer in preference to the rose-embowered cottage, and follow the call to that place where "morning waits at the end of the world." But experience taught that even the most palatial of trailers, with running water, cannot compensate for the sacrifice of the fireside or the auto camp.

In the main we are a people who like to take our comfort, yet who prefer to find the gypsy road and follow it — in books. The trailer was neither quite a home nor yet a camp. As a compromise it was a novelty, but there are few who were content with compromising.

The decline of the trailer, in popularity, is directly attributable to these revealing discoveries. Now it is upon substantial and more certain grounds. It is always true that enthusiasms must pass, and the actuality of service be determined, before an innovation takes its place among the tried and trusted conveniences.—Portland Oregonian.

Has Excellent Eyesight

Neither King George nor the Duke of Gloucester wears glasses. Although His Majesty reads documents constantly, he does not require any aid for his sight. The Duke of Kent wears spectacles in private, and puts them on when he goes to the movies.

Ancient ruins in Mexico, on being excavated, have yielded meteorites carefully wrapped in mummy cloth.

Live Mostly On Fish

Natives Of Lonely Island Get Little Sustenance From Soil

On the way up the bay one day aboard the Carinthia, the marine reporter of the New York Sun, Robert Wilder, fell to talking with the press room steward and discovered that he had once made a visit to Tristan da Cunha, the lonely little island in the South Atlantic.

The island was discovered by a Portuguese admiral in 1506 and the colonists there to-day eke out the barest sort of a living in a land which is all but uninhabitable. The steward told us that there is but the barest means of sustenance on the island. Fertile soil is scant, being continually washed away by rains and the islanders live principally on fish.

When a ship called at Tristan two years ago the natives said they still had plenty of sardines, Epsom salts and Bibles. They would welcome anything else.

Tristan da Cunha is an extinct volcano, the crater of which is filled with fresh water. The nearest land is St. Helena, where Napoleon died. This is 1,320 miles away to the north, while Cape Town is 1,400 miles to the east.

Although the inhabitants of lonely Tristan become depressed over the scarcity of food and the long absences of ships they decline to leave. At various times the British Government has offered to find homes in South Africa, but they shake their heads negatively, saying they prefer the peace of this remote mountain.

Five nationalities live on the island to-day—English, Scotch, Irish, American and Italian. They have intermarried for the last century, yet have not deteriorated to any marked degree. There are few family names. There are five families named Glass, nine named Green, five named Rogers, three named Hagen, eight named Swain, and six named Laverello.

Strange to relate, the people of Tristan like poetry and every ship that calls leaves several volumes, which are read by practically all the natives.

Edinburgh, the only settlement on Tristan, is named for the Duke of Edinburgh, who visited the island in 1867. The settlement is 120 years old.

The only lights on the island comes from lamps filled with oil made from the blubber of sea elephants. A system of barter prevails, there being no money.

Tristan da Cunha societies in London and other large cities in the British Empire make a practice of sending food, clothing and reading matter to the people of the lonely island.

Long Way From Home

Turtle From America's Atlantic Coast Found In Scilly Isles

In the last fourteen years three turtles hitherto unreported in British waters have been found stranded, two on the coast of Ireland and one in the Scilly Isles. These have now been identified by P. E. P. Deraniyagala of Ceylon as Kemp's loggerheads whose habitat is the American coast from Cape Cod to the Gulf of Mexico. Their presence so far from home is unexplained; Mr. Deraniyagala suggests that eccentricities of the Gulf Stream may have carried them abroad. Whatever the cause of their wanderings, they are not the first American tourists to be stranded in Europe.—New York Sun.

Indian summer is not connected with any particular month, but may occur all the way from September to December.

In antiquity, to join hands was equivalent to signing a treaty of peace.

How You May Reduce Varicose or Swollen Veins—Heal Ulcers

A Simple Home Treatment

The world progresses. Today many minor ailments that took weeks to overcome can be helped much more quicky. If you have varicose veins or bunches, start today to bring them back to normal size and if you are wise you will do so.

Just get an original bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil at any dispensing pharmacist and apply it night and morning to the enlarged veins. In a short time the veins should begin to grow smaller and by regular use soon approach normal.

People who want to reduce varicose veins or swellings, should not hesitate to try a bottle at once. It is so penetrating and economical that a small bottle lasts a long time.

Has Not Changed

Queen Elizabeth When Quite Young Was Democratic And Friendly

That hearty old-timer, Senator Henry A. Mullins, who managed the famous Cochrane Ranch when Alberta was a big range country, was reminiscing the other day. Not round-ups but royalty was in this recollection of a westerner who now lives in Forest Hill village when absent from Ottawa.

"About two years before the Great War," remarked the senator, "I was in Scotland on cattle business and driving in his auto with my friend, Tom Weatherspoon. His property adjoined the estate of the Earl of Strathmore and he told me tales of historic Glamis Castle, in which an early predecessor, Macbeth, murdered King Duncan of Scotland. Presently we came in sight of Glamis, whose quaint towers and turrets suggested a fairy story. Just as we reached the gateway a little cart with a tiny shaggy Shetland pony in the shafts emerged. The driver was a charming looking little girl with rosy cheeks and long dark curls."

"'Good morning Mr. Weatherspoon,' she exclaimed with a bright smile as we stopped the car to let her pass. My friend and I raised our hats and Weatherspoon replied, 'Good morning, Lady Elizabeth'.

"'That little girl is Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the 12-year-old daughter of Lord Strathmore,' he explained, 'and she is the finest little lassie in the whole countryside. She is very democratic and is always stopping to chat with men working about the place and with the women at the cottages. She is very popular —everybody loves her.'

"Little did I think at the time," said Senator Mullins, "that the little Scots girl was to become our Queen, and that just 25 years later I was to sit as a guest in Westminster Abbey to see her crowned beside her husband, King George VI. I recall that on that great day in the Abbey I saw her smile just as winsomely as she had done that day at the gates of Glamis."

Navy Rations

Fifty Per Cent. Of Men Prefer Three Pence To Daily Drink

Half of Britain's Jack Tars scorn grog, an admiralty spokesman said in discussing a decision to increase the percentage of rum in the navy's traditional ration.

Fifty per cent. of the men prefer the allowance of three pence they receive if they forego the daily drink- he said.

Before 1,740 sailors in the navy received neat rum as a standard beverage, but in that year, as a measure of temperance reform, Admiral Edward Vernon, in whose honor was named George Washington's estate, Mount Vernon, ordered the rum to be used with three parts of water.

The new ration was called "grog" after the admiral, who had been nicknamed "Old Grogram" from a cloak of that material which he was in the habit of wearing in rough weather.

Last year a number of sailors asked that their grog be stronger, and after months of consideration the admiralty has authorized two-water rum.

Would Aid Refugees

Campaign For Funds To Help Scientists And Scholars

A campaign for funds to help scientists and scholars driven from their own countries has been opened in London by the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning, which already has found positions in Canada for six academic refugees. Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, told a campaign meeting the brains of foreign immigrants had enriched Great Britain's national life industrially, commercially and scientifically. Aid to refugee scholars would help make Britain the "intellectual centre of the world."

A Real Catastrophe

Things happened when a cow John Proud, Bartley, Neb., was milking, stepped on a cat's tail. The cat scratched the cow. The cow kicked and struck Mrs. Proud fracturing the woman's leg, and when Mr. Proud tried to pull his wife away, the cow kicked him, breaking his leg.

The chap who is always ready to start something is never around when we want to get the car out on a cold morning.

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The City Farmer

Ohio Doctor Feels Urge Of Country When Spring Comes

F. P. Bennett, M.D., Alliance, Ohio, writes in the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

"Is rural life the best? Dawn and the sunset are of very minor importance to the average farmer. The creation of new life probably runs highest in his interest, growth next. A new colt, a litter of pigs, innumerable kittens, the expectancy of spring calves. One who has lived on the farm can never forget waiting for the wheat to sprout in the fall, watching the corn grow, wondering what the harvest yield may be and at intervals digging a hill of potatoes to see if they are developing to the proper dimensions.

"The farmer of this date has a bath room, electricity, a radio, latest style washing machine, and a modern car. He is independent, a day off does not mean the loss of his job. He does not have to go to work at such an hour, check out at a certain time. Instead of long periods of unemployment, he knows there will be enough even if farm produce may not bring profitable prices. Also due to his partial isolation he does not have the temptation to spend every thing on dress and luxuries. He nevertheless will appear as well dressed as any when on Sunday parade. He may not make a fat salary or accumulate rapidly but he will usually have more to his credit than the average city dweller.

"Although born on the farm, I now give testimony as a city farmer. My farm pays, not perhaps in money, but in giving me opportunity to be away from people at intervals. It has helped develop my children, to give them the true democratic spirit, to teach them the love of trees, flowers, riding horses, sun bathing, and the creation of new things.

"As for myself when spring comes, and plowing begins, something makes me yearn for the earth; the spade and a city lot are not adequate. Spring on a farm, what a life!"

Horse Was Something New

Little Indian Boy Was Terrified When He Saw One

The story of an eight-year-old Indian boy in Northern Ontario who went on a mercy flight in an airplane without fear but screamed for shelter when he saw a horse, is told in a letter received in Toronto from Kirkland Lake, Ont.

The letter says Jack Bromley, Kirkland Lake pilot, flew two prospectors into the gold rush area in Barry township, 70 miles northeast of Senneterre, Que. A blizzard swooped down and a band of 20 hungry Indians surrounded the prospectors and begged for food.

The prospectors gave the Indians what food they could spare and waited for the plane's return to bring more. When the plane came back, one Indian boy was so ill it was decided to fly him to hospital.

The lad submitted to the plane ride quite calmly "but when a horse and cutter appeared at the airport to drive them into town, he ran screaming back into the hangar. It was the first horse he had ever seen."

Very Few Are Bandits

Large Number Of Chinese Guerrillas Are Loyal Farmers

Much is heard from time to time about Chinese guerrillas and how they harass the Japanese armies. Only a small percentage are bandits and even the latter are loyal to China. The fact is that a very large percentage of the guerrillas are Chinese farmers determined to do all they can to save their country from being conquered by the Japanese. They are a sort of militia, and they are both brave and clever. They are largely officered by young Chinese, many of whom were educated in America.

When you see the effect of money on some folks you realize why Providence keeps most of us poor.

Ponce de Leon discovered Florida, on March 27, 1512.

ITCH
OF ECZEMA, RASHES AND OTHER EXTERNALLY CAUSED SKIN TROUBLES
STOPPED QUICKLY
Use D.D.D. Prescription
AT ALL DRUGGISTS [illegible]
32

The Music Of Language

Speech Is An Art And Should Be Cultivated

Innumerable books have been written about songs and singing, yet there seems to be very little in the way of instruction on the universal faculty of speaking. Most people regard voice and speech as an automatic act like eating or drinking or sleeping, yet there are countless men —and women, too— who are spoken of as "having a voice like a crow," or who are unpolished in their language.

A little book written by J. Campbell-McInnes, who is an authority on language and music, ought to be widely studied by those who feel that their voice or speech are lacking in that "culture" which is so attractive in social or public life. As Mr. Campbell-Innes points out, a parrot may "talk", but it cannot think; a dog can bark, but it cannot speak. Only mankind has the gift of speech that raises him above the level of the brute creation. Speech is really an art, no matter how natural it is, and the man or woman with a pleasing speaking voice commands attention in an assembly, besides being highly desirable in itself. Mr. Campebil-Innes' book, called "The Music of Language", may not convert crows into larks, but it is so enlightening and so encouraging in its message and analysis that anybody who reads it is bound to want to improve and to accordingly improve if he or she follows the advice.

Care At Right Time

Proper Attention Should Be Given To Feet Of Young Horse

"No feet; no horse" is a well known adage amongst horsemen. This statement, states W. H. Hicks, superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., is particularly important and true of stallions, as they are the progenitors of the next horse crop. Inferior feet in horses will be passed on to the next generation just as promptly as any othr structural defect. We can assist heredity, however, by taking proper care of the feet of our horses. It is never too soon to start caring for the young horse's feet. Not only can the feet be improved by seasonable attention, but early, patient, kind handling of foals, will save much perspiration and many backaches later on.

The proper care of horses' feet should keep the foot short in front, wide at the heel and above all else, level on the bottom. This makes a round level foot that takes a good grip of the grund and keeps the pasterns well lined up and at the proper angle.

It is wonderful what can be done in improving action, and in putting knees, hocks and ankles in the correct position by the proper care of young horses' feet at the right time. —Experimental Farms News.

Real Community Spirit

Nova Scotia Town Provides Money For Boy's Operation

In an action probably unparalleled in the minutes of Canadian civic bodies, finance committee of the Glace Bay town council voted a loan of $100 to a coal miner to enable him to send his 13-year-old son to Montreal for a delicate brain operation.

The boy, Harold James, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon James, injured his head in a fall on the ice 13 months ago. Dr. J. A. Calder, who examined him while in hospital at Glace Bay, N.S., got in touch with a Montreal neurologist, who agreed to perform the operation without cost to the family.

The finance cmmittee's action removed the last barrier—the matter of financing the railroad fare to Montreal and return for Harold and his mother.

A bed in the Royal Victoria Hospital awaited the boy.

Salute For Royal Flotilla

Repulse Will Be Escorted In Canadian Waters By Six Destroyers

There will be a naval reception staged when the Repulse enters Canadian waters, bearing the King and Queen.

All six of the Dominion's destroyers will participate in saluting the royal flotilla, to consist of the Repulse and two escorting light cruisers. Afterwards, Ottawa sources have indicated, two of the Canadian vessels will conduct the Repulse up the St. Lawrence to the landing at Quebec. These two ships likely will be the Saguenay and the St. Laurent.

With a full crew assigned, the Repulse at present is being furnished in a Portsmouth dockyard preparatory to making a trial run to the Mediterranean.

A good way to make a postage stamp stick, we read, is to breathe on it instead of licking it. An even better way perhaps is to put the wrong address on the envelope, says Punch.

It cost approximately $25,000 to kill each soldier during the World War. The direct cost of the war was $200,000,000,000; the killed totalled 8,000,000.

In Central America, there are beetles so large that they can break the windshield of a car travelling at high speed.

HEALTHY CHILDREN are Happy CHILDREN

CHILDREN of all ages thrive on "CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP. They never tire of its delicious flavor and it really is so good for them—so give the children "CROWN BRAND" every day.

Leading physicians pronounce "CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP a most satisfactory carbohydrate to use as a milk modifier in the feeding of tiny infants and as an energy producing food for growing children.

THE FAMOUS ENERGY FOOD
EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP
The CANADA STARCH COMPANY Limited
C2

Survey Is Interesting

Designed To Help Farmers Adjust Production To Prospective Demand

While export markets are as constricted as they are to-day, says the Kingston Whig-Standard, a major problem of the Canadian farmer is planning the production of his own farm to take the greatest possible advantage of the markets available. Experts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have just completed a survey which many farmers might, with profit, tack up on the barn door and refer to frequently throughout the year. It is designed to help them adjust production and marketing to prospective demand.

In general, the experts prophesy that larger supplies of wheat and other farm products will probably result, under the stimulation of the new trade agreements, in larger agricultural exports in 1939. Prices of farm produce generally may improve somewhat as business conditions continue an upward trend. Price levels of 1937 cannot be expected, however.

There is now more feed grain in the country per animal to be fed than at any time during the past eight years. This is not merely because more grain was grown last season; the livestock population itself is the lowest in eight years. The experts, moreover saw little prospect of important increases in livestock population before the latter part of 1939. The number of cattle in Canada, which has been very low for the past three years, will continue to decrease throughout the year. Sheep and horses will remain about the same numerically. The hog population will show some increase during the first six months of the year, a further increase in the following quarter, and a substantial increase in the last three months.

On the question of grain production, the experts were naturally unable to predict with any great degree of assurance. They foresee the possibility of wheat acreage reduction, especially in the United States, but they admit that the important factor in 1939 grain production will be the average yield per acre—and that is a matter that will depend mainly on the weather.

Made Bargain With Doctor

Sir Samuel Brighouse has just completed 55 years as coroner for Southport, Lancashire. If he lives until Aug. 1—and happily he has every expectation of doing so—he will have to carry out a bargain he made some years ago with his doctor, it is reported. The bargain was that if the doctor kept him alive until he was 90 Sir Samuel would pay him a sum of money and stand him a good dinner. The anniversary falls on Aug. 1.

Curb On Spending

German travellers on pleasure cruises will in future be allowed to spend only five marks—about $2 at each foreign port. If the ship calls at two or more ports on the same day a total of five marks must suffice. The maximum money spent on a pleasure cruise must not exceed 50 marks—about $20.

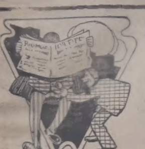
MUSCULAR RHEUMATIC PAINS—ACHES

It takes more than "just a salve" to bring relief. It takes a ***"counter-irritant"*** like good old Musterole—soothing, warming, penetrating and helpful in quickly overcoming the local congestion and pain when rubbed on the aching spots.

Muscular lumbago, soreness and stiffness generally yield promptly.

Better than the old-fashioned mustard plaster, Musterole has been used by millions for 30 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. *Made in Canada*, in three strengths: Regular, Children's (mild), and Extra Strong. All druggists, 40¢ each.

MUSTEROLE
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



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DISCUSS YOUR GRAIN HANDLING & MARKETING PROBLEMS WITH OUR AGENT

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A. DAWSON, Delia
W. O. MORRISON, Delia.

Opportune

Flour Mill

DELIA

Is Now Open

For Grinding

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW

Self-Rising Flour

For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES

PROPRIETORS

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. JOHN S. CLARKE, Minister.

Sunday School	10 30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.

Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, March 14, 1939

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.37
No. 2 Northern	.34
No. 3 Northern	29
No. 4	.24
No. 5	.18
No. 6	.16
Feed	.14
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	.29
2 C.W.	27
Oats—	
2 C.W.	.14⅛
3 C.W.	.12½
Ex. 1 feed	.12⅛
1 feed	.12
2 feed	.11
Barley—	
No. 3	18
No. 4	.17
No. 5	.16
No. 6	.00
Rye—	
2 C.W.	.19½
3 C.W.	.16
4 C.W.	.11½
Flax—	
1 C.W.	1.29
2 C.W.	1.25
3 C.W.	1.14
Truck Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	
Vancouver	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Street Prices in Delia

No. 1. Hard	00
No. 1 Northern	61⅛
No. 2 Northern	58⅛
No. 3 Northern	56⅛
No. 4 Northern	49⅛
No. 5 Wheat	42
No. 6 Wheat	35
Feed Wheat	28⅛
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	53⅛
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	50⅛
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	46½

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.

CHIROPRACTOR

Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
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EMPIRE HOTEL.
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The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,...Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1939

THE BACKSLIDERS

In the legislative building at Edmonton, "Home of the first Social Credit government in the World," the Aberhart administration has introduced its fourth budget in its fourth year of office and, remarkable as it may seem, it contains no one word remotely connected with Social Credit.

That "the will of the people" has had little influence in the framing of the Hon. Solon Low's estimates is quite evident, for the bill to be met by Alberta's taxpayers has reached an all time high level in the history of the province, a result wholly contrary to the teachings of either the Blue Manual or the various pamphlets that have emanated from the expensive Social Credit board.

Indeed, it was a matter of reproach from two prominent party members, Mrs. Edith Gostick and W. R. King, that this was a purely orthodox budget. It might be imagined that this being the case, such purists would have voted with the Duggan amendment for revision, pledge or no pledge. That no such action was taken may be due to a foreseeing sense of prudence.

In any case, the provision of $239 500 for Treasury Houses—making close to half a million dollars, reckoning the appropriation of $200,000 last session—and an estimate of $52,120 for the Social Credit board, shows that the government pays no attention to the need for economy in these as well as other matters, an attitude which leads to a suspicion that what is of more immediate concern is the building up of an election proof political party.

This so-called Social Credit government was elected to power on definite promises to improve conditions among the common people. The fact that, so far from doing anything of the kind, it has seen fit to line the pockets of M.L A.'s by raising sessional indemnities and by providing various members with well paid committee jobs, will indicate to any right thinking citizen that it has shamefully betrayed the trust of those who placed it in office. It has left undone those things which it ought to have done, and has done those things which it ought not to have done.

STRAIGHTENING THE RECORD

In his usual ebullient style of making statements that tend to mislead some sections of the public, Hon. W. A. Fallow, Alberta's minister of public works, has made a charge that the dominion government has discriminated against Alberta in granting assistance to road construction work, or to use his own words: "That the Hon. T. A. Crerar, as a federal minister has stooped to paltry, piffling treatment of this province because its government is not of the same political stripe," and has recently been properly exposed in a comprehensive reply from the dominion minister.

The public is informed that so far from the dominion having discriminated against Alberta on political grounds, the foothills province had received $1,005,000 of the $3.328,500 voted for all public parks The dominion also spent over $2,000,000 on the Banff-Jasper highway in Alberta, and huge sums on other mountain highways connecting with Alberta. In addition $75,000 was spent in 1938 by the dominion government on the road from Waterton Lakes Park to Calgary.

In his statement Mr. Crerar says that, in the past, he has refrained from replying to the many statements Mr. Fallow has made from time to time, because no good purpose would have been served in doing so. However, "from his remarks it is apparent he deliberately wishes to misrepresent the situation to the people of his province."

In detail, the dominion minister makes clear the fact that as far back as 1936, the inefficiency of Mr. Fallow in neglecting to answer communications directed to him on two occasions in July, led to the abandonment of hard-surfacing the road from Waterton Lakes Park to Calgary in that year.

Chapter and verse of further instances are given by Mr. Crerar, but those who are familiar with the characteristics of the man who promised to put 10,000 unemployed to work on the roads in 1936 and who, by mismanagement, lost a $73,000 grant from the dominion in connection with the highway south of Edmonton, will hardly be in doubt as to which of the two men are in the right of the argument.

Local and District

Mrs E. M. Bigelow was a recent week-end visitor in Calgary.

• • •

C.N.R. bargain fare to Calgary and return, March 24 25. See advt.

• • •

Don't forget the Rebekah dance tomorrow night (Friday), March 17.

• • •

Robt. Armstrong left for Calgary on Thursday of last week, where he will undergo a course of radium treatment.

• • •

The Catholic ladies are planning to hold their annual Crocus Tea on Easter Saturday, following Good Friday, April 7th.

• • •

The auction sale of Henry McGivern, which should have taken place last week, has been postponed until Monday, March 20th.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs W. C. Hands left for the East recently, where they will visit in Mr. Hand's old home, in the neighborhood of Barrie.

• • •

W. D. Fitzsimmons, local Massey-Harris agent, has arranged for a tractor school and picture show to be held Wednesday next. See advt.

• • •

Another carload of horses was shipped out of Delia to Montreal last week. This is the third car of horses shipped out of this district by Mr. M. Segul.

• • •

Word has been received from Mr. and Mrs. Evert Chas Cotter, of Drumheller, who have spent this past winter in Kirksville, Mo., announcing the marriage of their youngest son, Archibald B., to Jessie Evelene, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Brown, of Conway, Iowa, U.S.A.

Two rinks came from Craigmyle last week for an attempt to lift the Macpherson Cup but met with no success, the Delia rinks winning by scores of 17 10 and 14 8.

• • •

Everybody is invited to be guests of the Delia A.I.A. on Thursday, March 23rd, at the short course in agriculture to be given at the Olympia Theatre, Delia. See advt.

• • •

The dominion department of agriculture has forwarded pamphlets regarding measures to be adopted to cope with the wheat stem sawfly menace on the prairies Farmers may obtain a copy of the same on application at the office of The Delia Times.

• • •

Margaret Stewart, one of the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs R. A. Stewart, so well known to residents of Delia, has entered into training as a nurse and is at present working in the soldiers' wing of the University Hospital, Edmonton, under the charge of Miss Crosweller.

• • •

The wintry weather which has, so far, characterized March was intensified on Sunday last, when a snowstorm, accompanied by a biting easterly wind which drifted roads badly, swept into the district and sent temperatures tumbling to lower levels for the second time in a few days. Continuing until noon on Monday, after which the sun broke through, the storm made its full effect felt on Tuesday when the thermometer showed 20 below zero

FARRELL LAKE NEWS

(Received too late for last issue)

The February Ladies' Aid meeting was held at the home of Mrs J. McMurchy last Thursday, with Mrs Orval Hands assisting A large crowd turned out. The meeting was opened with the Lord's Prayer. The roll call was one of the Ten Commandments. Mrs. E. Hall, secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and the business of the day was then discussed. Mrs Wm. Diegel presented Mrs. Orval Hands with a farewell gift from the L A.—a casserole and pie plate of a new ovenware. Mrs. Hands thanked the ladies with a few well chosen words. Mrs R. Stoness held the lucky ticket of the raffle—a dainty cup and saucer. Miss Maynard and Miss McCurly then sang a beautiful old hymn, after which Mrs. McMurchy and Mrs. Hands served a marvelous lunch. A delightful hour was spent visiting before the meeting broke up

Miss Grace Cammidge is visiting her school-teacher sister, Jean, near Michichi.

Olie Olsen was seen buying a new pair of skates. You shouldn't do so much skating, Olie.

Miss Connie Keast spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. S. Sverdahl and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Orval Hands are leaving soon for their new home, the E Tillotson farm near Craigmyle. The district is sorry to see them go and wish them the best of luck.

Mrs Martin Minnis and young son spent a few days last week visiting friends and relatives of her old neighborhood.

We hear our Pete has started a library and is keeping his lady friends supplied with True Stories. Goodness me, Pete!

Mr. and Mrs Oscar Dahl entertained a few friends Friday night, and a pleasant evening was spent over the card tables.

We met a man driving this way in a great hurry last Sunday, and we believe in the old saying—"That absence makes the heart grow fonder."

Heidt Brothers are hiring a new hand, starting on March the 1st. Happy Landings, Micky!

Mayor Telford of Vancouver accuses the Wheat Board of neglecting the interests of that port in the process of exporting Canadian wheat. George McIvor made an emphatic denial.

Correspondence

☞ While we are at all times willing to publish letters of public interest from correspondents, we do not bind ourselves to the opinions expressed therein.

The Image Changes

To the Editor of "The Delia Times"

SIR.—The vicissitudes of Social Credit tend to keep people in mental high gear, beginning in a fog of foolish, or worse than foolish promises: when the just price for wheat was said to be 60 cents, minus 5 cents deducted for old Abe and a gang of men elected to office who first had to be trained in the art of getting in and out of the legislature.

Having learned this, they found the prophet had no plan; that they were afloat on a sea of promises without chart or compass, rudder or sail; that each one was as well fitted for office, or nearly so, as the other, and the collective wisdom was such that it was necessary to make more foolish statements and promises, and to send for experts who it was hoped would know which end of Social Credit to put the crank in. Very soon, we heard something about fountain pen money—scrip velocity dollar, and "we must get our own credit." Then we learned that the big shots, the money barons and many other evil spirits were in the way; that we are a sovereign state; that the B.N.A has nothing to do with Alberta, though one of the first things Abe did after he had found how to get in and out of the legislative buildings was to go to Ottawa to borrow two million dollars. Since that time he has assured us the government won't borrow money and nobody can borrow his way out of debt. Having got this far into economics, the next lesson seems to have produced habitual default of obligations. Then Social Credit changed: it now meant not vanishing taxation, free loans, dividends, etc., but a rise in all taxes, a 2 per cent sales tax and license on wild oats.

I am wholly unable to follow the many changes the image has passed through, but there came a time when the banks were all to blame. They must put Social Credit in, though they knew not what it was or supposed to be, or what it might be in a few days. Then said the men of Edmonton: "If they don't know how, we'll put a man in to tell them!" Well, sir, we nearly got—right here in Alberta—a bank manager of bank managers and bank presidents, from coast to coast and those in foreign lands. Then on Sunday, 22nd January, I listened to Abe's persuasive, intoxicating voice, mellowed with age, and it seemed the evil spirits are all exonerated and the fault is now all with Mackenzie King: *he* should issue money in accordance with the needs of the people.

The Social Credit convention passed a resolution asking for $1.30 a bushel for wheat. This is doing something. *The just price used to be 60 cents, less 5 cents.* I suppose when an election comes Abe will say: "Put me in, and it will soon be $5.00 a bushel." They are truly a generous lot if someone else does the paying. But if you get anything out of *them*, you will have to find some way to cash checks of wind.

A short time ago it was thought agriculture could stand a 7 per cent tax on gross production as the price then was; it would get us out of the clutches of the banks. Now the Social Credit convention thinks we need $1.30 per bushel. Nothing said about taxes, but Abe will look after that. What a windfall it would be for Abe! Shovel the money out of the national treasury into the pockets of the people, then to Abe. If Mackenzie King finds out about the just price being 60 cents, he might not put on the $1.30. Don't anyone tell him!

OLD ZEKE.

SPRING BARGAIN FARES to the PACIFIC COAST

MARCH 31st to APRIL 8th

RETURN LIMIT 30 days

STOPOVERS ALLOWED Edmonton, Calgary and west.

Good in Coaches, also in Tourist and Standard Sleeping Cars

AIR-CONDITIONED equipment throughout for the maximum in travelling comfort.

Attractive meals at moderate cost in the Dining Car. Less expensive meals from the diner served at your seat in Tourist Cars and Coaches.

Full particulars from Any Agent

W39-183

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"The Best Seed Produces A Better Crop"

"Crop Testing Plan" Registered and Certified seeds are all inspected and sealed in the sack by Dominion Government Officials.

These seed stocks are the highest quality obtainable from the best professional seed growers.

See the nearest Searle Agent for supplies at reasonable prices.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY LTD. 58

Massey-Harris Tractor School and

MOVING PICTURE SHOW

At the Olympia Theatre, Wednesday, Mar. 22

At 1:30 p.m.

The Company is making a special feature of a film loaned by the Wheat Board, showing the handling of grain through the big terminal elevators.

Pictures covering interesting factory operations and performance of Massey-Harris Tractors, Combines, and Field Implements.

☞ Come and see the film showing the new Light Weight, High Speed, Power Take-off Massey-Harris Combine. **The sensation of the 1938 harvest.**

EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED

W. D. FITZSIMMONS

Local Agent **Phone 26, DELIA.**

SALMON IN NOODLE RING

Beat 3 eggs, and 2 cups of hot milk, 1½ cups of old Canadian cheese (grated), 1 cup of soft breadcrumbs, 2 cups of cooked noodles; season and pour into a buttered ring mould. Place the mould in a pan of boiling water, cook in slow oven (325F.). The preparation is cooked when a knife comes out clean after cutting through it. Unmould on hot platter, place the heated canned salmon in the cavity. Cover or not with sauce, Hollandaise or other.

YOUR HUSBAND WILL THOROUGHLY ENJOY THIS DELICIOUS RECIPE FOR FISH

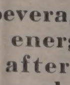
IT'S ONLY ONE of the almost endless variety of tempting, inexpensive recipes that are so easily prepared from Canadian Fish . . . foods not only enjoyable, but packed with rich, nourishing goodness . . . with a liberal supply of precious minerals, proteins and vitamins that give the quick food-energy required to keep the menfolks feeling fit and strong for their work.

Over 60 kinds of Canadian Fish and Shellfish are available to you all year 'round, whether fresh, frozen, smoked, dried, canned or pickled. They provide a meal that's really "scrumptious" in any man's language.

Serve Canadian Fish and Shellfish several times a week.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, OTTAWA.

Ladies! WRITE



Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.
Please send me your free Booklet, "100 Tempting Fish Recipes".
Name.............................
(Please print letters plainly)
Address.............................
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ANY DAY A FISH DAY

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is the ideal beverage for restoring energy and vitality after a hard day's work

The Malt used in Beer is made from the best Alberta Barley; and barley is known to be one of the most concentrated forms of body-building foods. Hops—with their tonic bitter tang encourages appetite, and combine with the barley malt to aid digestion.

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ALBERTA

BEER

"Beers that are BEST"

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